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Note by the Secretary-General

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* Reports submitted by non-governmental organizations are issued without formal editing.

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1. Cercle des amis de la forêt pour le 21e siècle

(Special; 2003)

I. Introduction

(i) Purposes and goals of the organization

The Cercle des amis de la forêt pour le 21e siècle (CAFOR 21) grew out of its founding fathers' wish to create a framework for reflection and action as part of the struggle to protect the environment in general and forests in particular. Convinced that the chief enemies of forests were the men who lived in them and were destroying them or permitting their destruction in order to survive, the earliest members sought to provide assistance to the predators so that the forests could be spared.

Membership

The organization has maintained its membership despite attrition through deaths thanks to the new recruits who have joined it.

(ii) Significant change: partnership

Since 2006, the organization has been supporting a budding association, the Association for the Development of the Babimbi II Region, whose goals are to advance the development of the inhabitants and the towns in the coastal Sanaga River region.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

(i) Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies

The organization regularly receives information on the various Economic and Social Council meetings through the Council's representative in New York. The latter organized two conferences on the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) for members of CAFOR 21 and other participants. The conferences were held in Cameroon: in Douala on 12 November 2005 and in Yaoundé on 17 November 2005. Over the next three years, 2008-2010, members of CAFOR 21 will certainly be attending meetings organized by the Economic and Social Council; and they will be sure to present their organization's experience relating to timely issues like HIV/AIDS in rural areas, forest protection by village populations, the establishment and operation of an educational institution in a landlocked setting or the creation of income-generating activities.

(ii) Action in support of the Millennium Development Goals

The organization's various activities in the first decade of its existence aimed essentially to bring aid of all kinds to populations living in total destitution. Its objectives once it became a non-governmental organization and during the first four years of its affiliation with the Economic and Social Council remained the same. Its anti-poverty contributions have been as follows:

- Drinking-water supply project: CAFOR 21 built four wells equipped with hand pumps in the community of Log Nkoll, thanks to which over 5,000 people have regular access to drinking water, which allows them more time for farming;

- Scholarships: Primary and secondary school students in the coastal Sanaga River region received grants providing financial assistance and assistance with books and school supplies in 2004, 2005 and 2006. Every school year, CAFOR 21 contributes to the operating expenses of the secondary school located in Nkom;
- Student assistance: Students enrolled in technical courses received grants from the organization during the 2006/2007 academic year;
- Consciousness-raising about sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS: Information on HIV/AIDS is provided regularly to families by CAFOR 21 members, three of whom are teachers who have received training on the disease and its consequences;
- Consciousness-raising about brush fires: As in the case of HIV/AIDS, the organization is in constant contact with village populations about brush fires and their consequences.

Even with these admittedly modest activities, CAFOR 21 is assuredly contributing to the realization of the Millennium Development Goals, which include achieving universal primary education, ensuring environmental sustainability and combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases.

Conclusion

During the period 2000-2006, CAFOR 21 maintained its same founding objectives, namely, protection of forests and development of village communities. It has realized these goals through many activities conducted in the communities themselves, whose extreme poverty could leave no one indifferent and imposes an obligation of solidarity. Instances of specific activities are the construction of drinking-water wells, assistance to indigent students, helping with the operating expenses of primary and secondary schools and raising awareness about HIV/AIDS.

While regularly informed of the schedule of United Nations meetings, the organization has not taken part in inter-agency exchanges.

During the next quadrennial period, 2008-2011, CAFOR 21 plans to attend meetings despite its members' limited means, and might even make presentations when the Millennium Development Goals are discussed.

2. International Federation of Associations of the Elderly

(General; 1991)

I. Introduction

The International Federation of Associations of the Elderly (FIAPA) is the only world organization composed exclusively of associations of the elderly, enabling them to represent themselves at the major international organizations.

It has branches on the five continents and at the moment comprises 175 associations in 70 countries, or about 300 million elderly persons.

Organizationally, it has a network of regional centres — Mauritius for the Indian Ocean region, Dakar for West Africa, Beijing for the Asia-Pacific region — which allows it to limit its action as appropriate for the area concerned.

In December 2006, the French Government designated the Federation a State-approved organization. In addition to its international representation activities, it engages in humanitarian action, conducts or participates in research projects, organizes or participates in scientific symposia, publishes an action research review, *Les Cahiers de la FIAPA*, and organizes competitions to promote intergenerational connections.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

(i) Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies

The Federation participated in all the Economic and Social Council meetings dealing with development, from the forty-first session to the forty-fourth, and made the following major contributions:

- At the forty-first session (New York, 10-21 February 2003), the President of FIAPA renewed his call for the establishment of a world observatory on ageing;
- At the forty-third session (New York, 9-18 February 2005), the President underscored the need to develop social welfare systems for elderly women, especially in the developing countries;
- At the forty-fourth session (New York, 8-17 February 2006), the President analysed the different kinds of poverty in which people lived in the various regions of the world.

(ii) Meetings in the context of the second International Plan of Action on Ageing

The Federation attended a great many meetings to ensure that the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing would be implemented or publicized, chief among them the following:

- Regional meeting of civil society organizations on ageing held in Chile and sponsored by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean in conjunction with the Population Division of the Latin American and Caribbean Centre for Demography (Santiago, Chile, June 2003). The President of FIAPA spoke on the theme of ageing in the rural world and on the role of support networks. He also reiterated his proposal for the establishment of a world observatory on ageing;
- High-level segment of the substantive session of the Economic and Social Council, presided over by the Secretary-General of the United Nations (Geneva, June 2003). The President of FIAPA spoke on ageing in rural areas;
- Second Latin American and Caribbean meeting of leaders and representatives of organizations for the elderly, organized at the initiative of Red Tiempos of Colombia (Bogotá, October 2003). The President of FIAPA gave a statement on the worldwide economic discrimination against the elderly;

– Follow-up meetings to the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing held in Spain:

- Madrid, November 2005: The President of FIAPA spoke on the role of intergenerational relations in the development of social cohesion;
- Segovia, November 2006: A Federation representative introduced the draft of a FIAPA study on financial abuse;
- Jaen, May 2006: The Federation participated in a meeting organized by the Institute for the Elderly and Social Services (IMSERSO) on growing old in 2006.

(iii) Other meetings

The Federation took part in various other United Nations meetings, such as the Second Meeting of the Preparatory Committee for the World Summit on the Information Society (Geneva, February 2003).

III. Contribution of the organization to the work of other international agencies

(i) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

As a member of the NGO Conference of UNESCO, the Federation attended and spoke at a number of UNESCO meetings (December 2003, November 2004).

(ii) European Parliament

The Federation was active in organizing the observance of the twentieth anniversary of the Intergroup on Ageing of the European Parliament, held in conjunction with the European Older People's Platform (AGE) and the European Federation of Older Persons (EURAG) (July 2004).

(iii) European Union

The Federation made its position clear on a draft directive of the European Commission on driving licences, which it deemed discriminatory to the elderly. After its Scientific Council had studied the question in detail, FIAPA submitted several proposed amendments to the draft, both to the appropriate European Commission members and to European parliamentarians. Taking its observations into account, the European Commission decided to defer adoption of its draft.

(iv) Council of Europe

The Federation has consultative status and is a member of the three bodies representing international NGOs in the Council: the annual plenary conference, the Liaison Committee and the Groupings. It has of course attended all their meetings: four one-week sessions annually at the Council of Europe headquarters in Strasbourg.

Among its main activities at the Council of Europe were: the submission of a resolution on ageing adopted by the Health Grouping (April and October sessions, 2006), for submission to the plenary conference; participation in international NGO missions to European countries (Third Summit of Heads of State, Warsaw, Poland, May 2005); participation in a seminar on health and human rights (Bucharest,

Romania, May 2006); participation in a seminar on the status of Russian associations (Moscow, Russian Federation, September 2006); designation as one of the NGOs authorized by the Governmental Committee of the European Social Charter to submit collective complaints of violations of the Charter committed by signatory States.

IV. Social action by the Federation in the developing countries

(i) It helped to institute a public social welfare system in Ecuador.

(ii) It did a study on establishing and operating a supplementary hospital insurance programme for Senegalese retirees covered by the Retirement Insurance Agency and its affiliate, the Federation of Associations of Retired and Older Persons of Senegal (FARPAS) (2004-2005).

(iii) It helped elderly Polish peasants affected by land reform to form an association.

V. Research activities

(i) The Federation took part in the European project FELICIE (Future Elderly Living Conditions in Europe). The project covered nine European countries and entailed a prospective analysis, up to the year 2030, of the changing situation of elderly persons and of their needs in all areas (2004-2006). It has been succeeded by another study, MAGGIE (Major Ageing Gender Issues in Europe), which will define and analyse quality-of-life indicators in order to explain the life-expectancy differences between men and women.

(ii) The Federation is the coordinator for five European countries under the project MOBIL'AGES, whose goal is to create a European network for the exchange of knowledge between generations and between countries, through a series of workshops (2004-2006).

(iii) The Federation did a study on financial abuse of the elderly over the course of 2006 and 2007, and collected more than 3,000 questionnaires from elderly persons in three European countries, Belgium, Italy and Spain. An analysis of the results led to the conclusion that one out of two elderly persons has been the victim of some kind of financial abuse.

VI. Scientific seminars and conferences

During this quadrennial period, FIAPA organized the following seminars:

(i) In 2004 it held two seminars: one on the topic of "Retirees: A political, economic and social force in Europe" (Salonika, Greece, May 2004), and the other on three topics: "Health and longevity", "New technologies" and "The transmission of knowledge" (Hangzhou, China, October 2004).

(ii) In 2005, it held a seminar on the subject "Getting old — why should you, or what should you be doing?" (Stresa, Italy, October 2005).

(iii) In 2006, a seminar, followed by a plenary session, discussed the economic implications of longevity, and three round tables focused respectively on, "Gray power", "Health: Biopsychological ageing", and "The transmission of knowledge" (Barcelona, Spain, June 2006).

VII. The Federation's action research review, *Les Cahiers de la FIAPA*

During the period under consideration, four new issues of the review appeared: one special edition, *The Ageing of the World's Population: 20 Years of United Nations Action*: *The Role and Work of FIAPA* (December 2004); *Gray Power*, focusing on the three areas of political, economic and social influence (December 2004); *Ageing: From Cell to Function; Practical Aspects* (June 2005); *The Transmission of Knowledge* (May 2006).

VIII. The promotion of intergenerational relations by means of a competition

In 2006, the Federation organized a competition centred on the use of new technologies to facilitate living or the communication between generations. Prizes were awarded to two projects: a French one, making it easier for elderly persons to use computers (to send e-mails, for example) and the other a Canadian one, offering a very simple system for using videoconferencing and for interactive text processing.

3. International Planned Parenthood Federation (Western Hemisphere Region)

(Special; 2003)

I. Introduction: The International Planned Parenthood Federation/Western Hemisphere Region (IPPF/WHR) was founded in 1954 with the goal of improving the health of women throughout the Americas. IPPF/WHR seeks to address the range of sexual and reproductive health issues that affect the integral health of women, men and adolescents.

IPPF/WHR's work is grounded in the belief that access to quality, sexual and reproductive health information and services is a basic human right. By making these services available, IPPF/WHR helps to empower individuals to make decisions about their fertility and thus contributes to improving health and well being, national development and environmental quality.

IPPF/WHR works primarily through a network of 46 member associations in North America, Latin America and the Caribbean that provide over 18.5 million services each year at more than 10,000 service delivery points. Each member is a private autonomous organization, established to supply family planning and other related health services according to local needs, customs and laws.

IPPF/WHR provides technical assistance and financial support to these and other reproductive health organizations, helps facilitate information sharing among its members, and advocates for sexual and reproductive rights on a regional and international level.

IPPF/WHR is one of six regions that comprise the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF), which is based in London. IPPF/WHR is the only region of the IPPF that is a separately incorporated entity.

IPPF/WHR has 5 programs of action: Access, Youth, HIV/AIDS, Safe Abortion, and Advocacy.

Access: Programs and services to ensure that all people, particularly the poor, marginalized, and underserved, are able to exercise their rights, make free and informed choices about their sexual and reproductive health, and access sexual and reproductive health information, sexuality education, and high-quality services.

Abortion: Activities to eliminate unsafe abortion, to ensure the universal recognition of a woman's right to choose, and to have access to safe abortion.

Advocacy: Efforts to generate strong public, political, and financial commitment to and support for sexual and reproductive health and rights at the national and international levels.

Adolescents: Programs and services to ensure that all adolescents and young people are aware of their sexual and reproductive rights, are empowered to make informed choices regarding their sexual and reproductive health, and are able to act on these choices.

HIV/AIDS/Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs): Programs and services to ensure the full protection of the rights of people infected and affected by HIV/AIDS/STIs and the reduction in the global incidence of HIV/AIDS/STIs

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

(i) Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations meetings

From 2003 to 2006, IPPF/WHR participated in the work of the Economic and Social Council by attending a number of key conferences, as well as promoted the work of the United Nations through the following activities:

1. IPPF/WHR participated in the 48th, 49th and 50th sessions of the Commission on the Status of Women held on 1-12 March 2004, 28 February-11 March 2005, and 27 February-10 March 2006 respectively, as well as in the 38th and 39th sessions of the Commission on Population and Development 4-8 April 2005 and 3-7 April 2006. Moreover, International Planned Parenthood Federation convened a Roundtable in London between 31 August and 2 September 2004 in order to evaluate the successes of the International Conference on Population and Development's Programme of Action ten years after its adoption. In this framework, the Western Hemisphere Region conducted two meetings, one in New York, New York on 20 October 2004 and another in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, on 30 November 2004 in order to discuss the links between sexual and reproductive health and rights, and the Millennium Development Goals. The IPPF/WHR published a report on these two symposia titled: *Sex and the Hemisphere: The Millennium Development Goals and Sexual and Reproductive Health in Latin America and the Caribbean.*

2. For the 40th Session of the Commission on the Status of Women, IPPF/WHR brought a significant delegation to attend the Beijing +10 Review Process held in United Nations Headquarters from 28 February to 11 March 2005, bringing together people from our Member Associations in Brazil, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Mexico, New Zealand, Trinidad and Tobago, Antigua and Barbuda, Panama, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Japan, and Canada. Our representatives participated actively in lobbying governments to reaffirm their commitment to implement the Beijing Platform for Action.

3. IPPF/WHR actively participated in the 2006 United Nations General Assembly's Special Session on HIV/AIDS from 31 May to 2 June 2006, where IPPF/WHR brought together a delegation from the Latin America and Caribbean region to advocate for States' renewed commitment towards ensuring that they set ambitious national targets and act urgently in order to curb the pandemic, as well as adopting language on comprehensive sexuality education and access to evidence-based prevention strategies. IPPF also held a reception at the United Nations during the conference titled "Towards a World without HIV/AIDS".

(ii) Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters

IPPF/WHR has had a very close partnering alliance with The United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) for many years now, therefore regularly sponsor meetings and workshops jointly and receive regular funding from the agency in order to provide for technical assistance and capacity building for our Member Associations throughout the region. IPPF/WHR has conducted training activities were offered to all Latin American and Caribbean UNFPA field offices and has also developed Self-Assessment models in collaboration with UNFPA for field offices in Bolivia and Panama.

(iii) Initiatives undertaken by the organization in support of internationally agreed development goals, in particular, the Millennium Development Goals, which now form the basis of the global agenda for the 21st century

1. Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs): In 2004, IPPF/WHR had a major presence in the Cairo +10 meetings, convened by the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America in Santiago de Chile on March 10-11, 2004 and in San Juan, Puerto Rico on 29 June-2 July 2004. Many volunteers and staff participated in government delegations and in the Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) caucus. The Regional Director was one of just three representatives of NGOs who were invited to address the governmental meeting. As part of the Countdown 2015 effort, IPPF/WHR also organized two symposia on the Millennium Development Goals. The first, held in New York on 20 October 2004 was directed primarily at policy-makers and international agencies, and the second in Rio de Janeiro on 30 November 2004 for developing countries and NGOs.

In 2005, IPPF/WHR worked with its member associations throughout Latin America and the Caribbean on a regional advocacy initiative to advance sexual and reproductive health and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in the region. The aim of the project was to educate and gain support from key policy-makers and parliamentarians in the region to promote the Programme of Action resulting from the International Conference on Population and Development held in Cairo in 1994, especially reproductive health and rights, as it relates to the attainment of the MDGs in the region. This advocacy initiative was especially important and timely as it was carried out in preparation for the United Nations Millennium Summit held in New York on 14-16 September 2005. For this purpose, IPPF/WHR organized a sub-regional meeting in Brasilia, Brazil on 4 August 2005 entitled The Millennium Development Goals, Proposals for the Summit, and co-organized with UNFPA, the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), and the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS).

Also in 2005 and 2006, IPPF/WHR, in conjunction with other sexual and reproductive health and rights organizations, such as the International Women's Health Coalition, Family Care International, and Population Action International, have been calling for an additional target to be included in MDG 5 to reflect the centrality of reproductive health in achieving many, if not all, of the MDGs, based on the ICPD core goal of achieving access to reproductive health by 2015.

2. Activities in Support of Global Principles: IPPF/WHR has led fundraising campaigns for its online advocacy network: Free Choice Saves Lives on International Women's day every year. IPPF/WHR also had a special Cartoon Exhibition titled "Drawing it Out" with UNAIDS and other organizations during World Aids Day in 2006 held at the United Nations.

4. Ligue internationale contre le racisme et l'antisémitisme

(Special; 2003)

I. Introduction

(i) At the organization's forty-fifth national congress in January 2007, when it was celebrating its eightieth anniversary, the President of the Ligue internationale contre le racisme et l'antisémitisme (LICRA) said that the League drew its strength from its convictions, the splendid work of its sections and commissions, the dedication of its activists and their commitment over the last 80 years, the credibility it has and the seriousness with which it is taken by those who deal with it. Since 1927, the League has been in the front line of the ceaseless struggle against all forms of racism, anti-Semitism and discrimination. This anti-racist organization, working through its six commissions, upholds its goals and pursues an ambitious, effective and universally recognized grass-roots policy. There is not a day on which its Legal Commission does not counsel and help victims with procedural work; a powerhouse of ideas, it also regularly drafts proposed amendments to new laws. Its History Commission gives impetus to a process of reflection on the great subjects of memory, history and human rights. Because of the priority it gives to secular public schooling, the Education Commission maintains a daily presence in educational institutions through its prevention efforts directed at young people and the training it provides to teachers. The Youth Commission, composed of activists between the ages of 16 and 30, rounds out the organization's pedagogical action, directing all its energy and savoir faire to raising the awareness of the young. The Sports Commission works to inculcate a sense of responsibility and to combat any problems of violence and racism through and in sports. Lastly, the Culture Commission organizes and runs discussion conferences, public encounters, theatre or film evenings, with the collaboration of prominent political and/or cultural personalities, in order to keep the general public informed about major historical and present-day topics.

(ii) Being a dynamic organization as befits the times, the League is quick to seize upon new issues. Two notable developments are highlighted here. First, the League was, in October 2006, assigned an unaccustomed mission by the Minister of the Interior: to act as mediator between the State and 200 undocumented refugees who were homeless and had illegally occupied a gymnasium in the city of Cachan. This sensitive affair, better known in the media as the case of the "expelled squatters of

Cachan", had national repercussions. The mediation was successful: after long and bitter negotiations, LICRA succeeded in having the gymnasium evacuated with dignity, having arranged for housing for the entire group and for re-examination of the files of all the undocumented aliens hoping to have their status regularized. Secondly, the League has greatly expanded its activities abroad: new sections have been established, in Italy, for example, or will be set up in the coming months. Also, in terms of administrative changes, the League has revamped its executive office and its federal council, the bodies that represent the organization's activists, following the re-election of its president at the forty-fifth congress.

II. Contribution of LICRA to the work of the United Nations

(i) The League takes part in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary organs and in United Nations meetings, bringing to them its thinking and its expertise on issues of racism and the defence of human rights.

- *Conference organized at United Nations Headquarters by the NGO Committee on Human Rights of the Conference of NGOs* on 17 March 2005 in New York, United States of America. The League was a joint sponsor of the conference, on the topic "Facing the challenge of racism and anti-Semitism: post-Durban developments", in commemoration of 21 March, the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination.

- *Conference of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)* on 25 March 2005 in Warsaw, Poland. The League spoke on the topic "Sports, an instrument for combating racism and discrimination", together with the Polish association Never Again.

- *Declaration of the European Parliament* of 14 March 2006 in Strasbourg, France. The League participated in the press conference, and submitted for adoption by the Parliament a declaration on the control of racism in football, the result of its work with the network Football against Racism in Europe (FARE). The declaration was signed by 423 parliamentarians; the League, as the French association delegated by the network, was able to mobilize over 50 French eurodeputies to sign this commitment.

- *Fourth session of the Human Rights Council* from 12 to 30 March 2007 in Geneva, Switzerland. The League submitted an individual statement, a *Declaration on Darfur*, after the High-level Mission on the situation of human rights in Darfur had submitted its report.

- *Conference by the organization Urgence Darfour* on 20 March 2007 in Paris, France. The League was one of the founding members of Urgence Darfour, a collective established in 2003 that today has the support of over 120 French associations. For the last three years, the League has been engaged in the difficult work of raising the awareness of politicians, the media and French public opinion on the crisis. The Conference of 20 March marked a turning point in this mobilization, both politically and in the media. With the candidates for the French presidency in attendance along with many intellectuals and a huge public audience, the event received broad national media coverage, and led to a real awakening of public opinion. The meeting also marked the political commitment of the candidates, who subscribed to an eight-point text drawn up by Urgence Darfour.

– *Fifth session of the Human Rights Council* from 11 to 18 June 2007 in Geneva, Switzerland. The League contributed especially to the report submitted by the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia, and related intolerance. A report was published for internal LICRA use to inform its activists about the Human Rights Council's perception of how racism was evolving.

(ii) In respect of the Millennium Development Goals, the League focused on Goal 3: *Promote gender equality and empower women*, Target 4: *Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education* ... Each year, the League makes over 60,000 young people aware of the values of equality and citizenship through more than 1,000 different activities. For example, on 9 March 2005, on International Women's Day, the League coordinated and conducted, in partnership with the Centre international de séjour de Paris, a series of activities, exchanges and discussions on the topic of gender equality. In addition, the League has been working particularly on four of the internationally agreed development goals. First, the League is fighting hard against discrimination and its banalization, and condemns this violation of human dignity so terribly commonplace for the victims. In 2005, it launched a huge national consciousness-raising campaign in the French media (posters, press, radio and television), which made a big impression on the public. Some strong slogans were very instructive — for instance, "The bouncer said to Abdel, 'exclusive party'. Excluding Abdel", "Rachel was mugged coming home from school. Her fault: coming home from school and being Jewish", or "According to some recruiters, there is a mistake in Djamila's CV. Her name is Djamila"; one can now find these slogans in school textbooks. Secondly, the League has put more emphasis on the educational work it does, aimed at raising the consciousness of young people and training them in citizenship, so that they become aware of the dangers of racism and are taught in a school setting, a respect for human beings and a sense of justice and of solidarity. Its work has been validated by the Ministry of National Education's renewal of its agreement with the League, in recognition of the usefulness of its pedagogical mission in the schools. Thirdly, LICRA has taken up the problem of racism on the sports fields and in the sports arenas. In the last three years, it has signed partnership agreements with the Ministry of Sports (2005), the French Football Federation (2005) and the Union of Professional Football Clubs (2007). In this context, it works in the professional and amateur clubs by using tools like the campaign it launched in 2005, "Racism. Silence is acquiescence", or the film "Pseudo-supporter, stay home", which was shown on television and cinema screens in 2006. Since 2004, each October the League has been organizing and coordinating the European Week for Action against Racism in Football, an initiative of the Football against Racism in Europe network, which inspired over 250,000 anti-racist initiatives in Europe. Fourthly, the League is very involved in the subject of a vital democracy. During every election, it runs consciousness-raising campaigns to encourage young citizens in particular to register to vote and to go to the polls. In the regional elections of March 2004, LICRA launched its campaign "Why does voting in the regional elections matter?"; in the May 2005 referendum on the European Constitution, it distributed the poster "Europe is you"; and in the June 2007 elections, its contribution was to distribute 10,000 notices and 100,000 brochures hammering home the message "In 2007 I am going to vote".

5. Nord-Sud XXI

(Special; 1995)

I. Introduction

Nord-Sud XXI is a non-governmental organization legally accredited in Switzerland, with headquarters in Geneva. In 1989, it grew out of an encounter of activists and intellectuals coming from every continent, who wished to fight together, beyond political or ideological frontiers, against anything that creates inequality, injustice, poverty or violence, which threatens everyone's identity at the dawn of the twenty-first century.

Its aim is to bring the North and the South together, refusing to accept the growing split between them. It rejects racism and dogmatisms of all kinds (be they religious fundamentalisms or neo-liberal thinking with claims to "uniqueness"), and also condemns war, which in some quarters seems to be acceptable as an ordinary means of settling conflicts. The advancement of the South and of peace are the only ways to rebuild a more human and more balanced world.

The organization is also on the Special List of NGOs of the International Labour Organization (ILO), and has observer status with the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, and it takes an active part in their activities.

II. Contributions of the organization to the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or to United Nations conferences

Nord-Sud XXI has participated in various United Nations activities, especially those of the Commission on Human Rights, the Subcommission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights and the Human Rights Council. It invites representatives of the South to Geneva to speak before United Nations bodies, the aim being to make all different voices heard at the Organization. Trainees from different backgrounds and outlooks have been taught about the United Nations machinery, and about the need for the United Nations in contemporary life. Many oral and written statements and a few publications have been our contribution to the various items on the human rights agenda of the United Nations, including the following:

1. **2003: Fifty-ninth session of the Commission on Human Rights and fifty-fifth session of the Subcommission**: Oral statement on the human rights situation in Pakistan; oral statement on population displacements in Côte d'Ivoire; statement on the situation of Lebanese prisoners in Israel; reports on the human rights situations in Mauritania and Equatorial Guinea.

2. **2004: Sixtieth session of the Commission on Human Rights and fifty-sixth session of the Subcommission**: Oral statement on the human rights situation in Equatorial Guinea; oral statement on agenda item 14; special issue of the *Cahiers Nord-Sud XXI* on the Zaparo nation, introduced at the fifty-sixth session of the Subcommission together with a written statement; oral statement on the situation of the Lebanese prisoners in Israel; report entitled *The Armed Conflict in Darfur, Background Information.*

3. **2005: Sixty-first session of the Commission on Human Rights and fifty-seventh session of the Subcommission**: Oral statements on human rights violations

in the Occupied Arab Territories, on the situation in Equatorial Guinea and on the usurping of Amerindian land in Amazonia.

Thematic reports submitted during the sessions on the following topics: The Arab and Palestinian prisoners and detainees in Israeli prisons; The human rights and humanitarian situation in Darfur; Violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Equatorial Guinea; Detention and torture in Equatorial Guinea; The Right to Work in Equatorial Guinea: A flouted right; Violation of civil and political freedoms in Equatorial Guinea; The independence of the judiciary, the Administration of Justice and Impunity in Equatorial Guinea; Violation of economic and social rights in Equatorial Guinea.

4. **2006: Second session of the Human Rights Council**, 18 September-12 October: Oral statements on the situation in Lebanon; on the situation in Iraq, and on the United Nations missions to the Occupied Territories.

Thematic reports on Equatorial Guinea on the following topics: The marginalization of women: An unchanging traditional practice; Torture and arbitrary detention: A traditional practice; The vice of violation; The rich and the destitute; Poverty, corruption and constant violations in the midst of oil wealth; Dependence on the independence of the judiciary; Education, a vanished right.

(i) Cooperation with United Nations agencies and specialized agencies

- On the ILO Special List of NGOs since 1996, Nord-Sud XXI has participated in the annual meetings of the International Labour Conference.
- A special report on the Amerindians of Amazonia was issued and sent to various international institutions and organizations, such as the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

(ii) Conferences, meetings, forums and cultural events related to the activities and principles of the United Nations and the specialized international organizations

Nord-Sud XXI participated in the twenty-eighth Round Table on Current Problems of International Humanitarian Law, in the discussions of the topic "Strengthening measures for the respect and implementation of international humanitarian law and other rules protecting human dignity in armed conflict", San Remo, Italy, 2 September 2004.

1. African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights:

Nord-Sud XXI has observer status in meetings of the Commission, and took part in the thirty-third session in Niamey, Niger, 15-29 May 2003; the thirty-fourth session, Banjul, Gambia, 6-20 November 2003; the thirty-fifth session, Banjul, 21 May-4 June 2004; the thirty-sixth session, Dakar, Senegal, 23 November-7 December 2004; the thirty-seventh session, Banjul, 27 April-11 May 2005; the thirty-eighth session, Banjul, 21 November-5 December 2005; the thirty-ninth session, Banjul, 11-24 May 2006; the fortieth session, Banjul, 15-29 November 2006; and the forty-first session, Accra, Ghana, 16-30 May 2007.

2. Darfur

The organization continues to help delegations from this region to present reports on the human rights situation in Darfur to the United Nations in Geneva. Nord-Sud XXI has given particular attention to this conflict. It organized a panel on 7 April 2004, at the United Nations Office at Geneva, on its report entitled *The Human Rights Dimension of the Armed Conflict in Darfur, western Sudan* and a panel on 11 April 2005 on its report entitled *The Human Rights and Humanitarian Crisis in Darfur, Challenges to the International Community*. It also participated in the third special session on Darfur of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights in Pretoria, South Africa, 18-19 September 2004.

3. Antiwar activities and activities to promote respect for human rights during armed conflicts

– Iraq

Nord-Sud XXI delegates took part in the following meetings on the subject of Iraq: London, 14-15 February 2003; Athens, 16 March 2003; Brussels, 1 May 2003; Paris, 18-20 March 2004; Cairo, 24 March 2004; Paris, 14 May 2004; Barcelona, 23-27 June 2004; San Remo, 2 September 2004; Paris, 18-19 December 2004; London, 19-22 March 2005; Geneva, 22 March 2005; Amsterdam, 24 April 2005; Rome, 1-2 October 2005; and Brussels, 20-21 October 2005.

It organized a panel relating to Iraq at the United Nations Office at Geneva on the topic "The injustice of the Special Tribunal in Iraq" on 6 November 2006; and issued a press release on the violation of human rights in Iraq on the same day.

– Lebanon

Nord-Sud XXI issued a report and organized a panel on the war in Lebanon at the United Nations Office at Geneva on 4 October 2006; and addressed a letter to the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the situation in the Middle East on 6 December 2006.

III. Action by Nord-Sud XXI in connection with the Millennium Development Goals

The organization helped to further the Goals in Central America and in Amazonia among the indigenous peoples. A working group was set up and a special report on the Amerindians of Amazonia was done in collaboration with the Arutam association. Nord-Sud XXI made it possible for representatives to participate in the ninth, tenth, eleventh and twelfth sessions of the Working Group on the draft United Nations Declaration on the Right of Indigenous Peoples, in Geneva.

– Goal 5 related to health

A special report on better health for all discusses three projects: (1) a programme to develop traditional Shuar medicine, started in March 2005; (2) a programme for the preservation and promotion of the medicinal plants of Amazonia, October 2006; and (3) a water, sanitation and hygiene programme for the Huichol people, February 2005. This special report was drawn up, reviewed and addressed to several international institutions and organizations with a view to helping improve the difficult conditions under which these indigenous communities are living. Activities are currently being conducted in the field.

– Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability

1. Nord-Sud XXI, together with its partners, launched the campaign Zero Deforestation, in order to restore and preserve a territory in Equatorial Amazonia that is the ancestral heritage of the Shiwiar Indians. In June 2006, a tour in Europe by a Shiwiar representative was organized.

2. A Nord-Sud XXI special report, "The Zaparo nation: Chronicle of a disappearance", alerted people to the environment in Amazonia, July 2004.

IV. Publications sent to the United Nations and its agencies

Nord-Sud XXI has published dozens of reports on different topics related to the agendas of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies; journals, reports and press releases are also issued with each publication. Many of these publications have been cited in this report.

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Note by the Secretary-General

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1. Coordination immigrés du sud du monde

(Special; 1999)

I. Organization

1. Organization and general activities

Coordination immigrés du sud du monde (CISM-Vénétie) is an association of immigrants from Africa, Asia and Latin America living mainly in Venetia and in Italy in general. The association likewise includes immigrants from Eastern Europe, other minorities and also Italians and other Europeans wishing to take positive action against any policies, acts or trends tending to create institutional, racial and social exclusion and discrimination. Our activities focus primarily on immigration problems in Italy and other European countries, and on the various kinds of impact that migration policy can have on today's society. Our mission is to facilitate the integration of immigrants into the political, social and economic life of Italy. We also train personnel working in the field of immigration or having any dealings with the immigrant community. We think that immigration is no longer simply an economic problem, but has become a social and cultural problem as well.

2. Organization in New York

The organization has a permanent representative office in New York, staffed by Mr. Jean Bavon Bouhdan M'BEMBO, who has been the honorary Principal Representative of our organization since October 2003, and Ms. Delphine NAHIMANA, who has been our honorary Deputy Permanent Representative since January 2004, as well as by ad hoc volunteers such as Ms. Laura DiClementi, who since March 2005 has provided analytical and administrative services from time to time.

3. Organization in Geneva

The organization has a permanent representative office in Geneva, staffed by Mr. Adoum Maurice HEL-BONGO, who has been the honorary Principal Representative of our organization since October 2003, and Mr. Syrbia Enoch KOUMATO, who has been the honorary Deputy Permanent Representative since October 2003.

II. Activities of the organization

1. Activities at the central office (Italy)

In the area of integrating immigrants from the South, CISM-Vénétie continues to help them regularize their situation by getting them Italian residence permits, seeking available jobs and housing, and providing vocational support and guidance. The CISM-Vénétie office also acts as an information centre covering Italian and European legislation for the majority of the immigrants living in Venetia. To achieve our goals, we encourage the local and central authorities to promote and approve local and national laws favouring sound immigration policies that will facilitate the acquisition of civil and civic rights, as well as the correct and helpful application of the instruments aimed at integrating immigrants into Italian society, in particular with regard to housing, work, combating racism, intercultural education, and so on.

Lastly, CISM-Vénétie seeks to promote North-South cooperation in the hope of achieving better economic, cultural, social and human development. That is the ideal way to create the conditions necessary for the integration of immigrants in their country of origin and the only way to help stem the current flows of migrants.

In the area of international development cooperation, CISM-Vénétie has contributed in recent years (2002-2006) to the university education of students from the Southern hemisphere, by arranging for the granting of three scholarships for scientific studies by the Italian Government (Directorate-General for Development Cooperation of the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs) and of four scholarships for general studies provided by private bodies in Italy. The representative of the organization attended a seminar presenting the work of the Economic and Social Committee, held at the office of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs in Rome on 3 June 2004.

2. Activities in New York

The representative office of CISM-Vénétie in New York ensures the liaison with the Economic and Social Council and other United Nations bodies, as well as its specialized agencies and affiliated bodies. The office, together with other civil society actors, also works steadily to intensify the fight that the international community must wage against the scourges affecting the countries of the South. The eradication of those scourges would undoubtedly stem the current flow of immigrants from South to North, for given the present stage of development of the economies of the South, above all those of Africa, emigration to the North is seen as a material and hence social advancement, as expressed in the English saying "Move out to move up". This is the dream of the young people of the South, and also that of members of the professional and managerial classes in mid-career caught up in the turmoil of the civil wars ravaging Africa and certain countries in Latin America, but it is unfortunately thwarted by the barriers that leaders in the North are obliged to erect in order to safeguard the standards of living of their own peoples.

Although it is very small and lacks the necessary means of action, the New York office nevertheless maintains close relations with certain carefully selected research institutions, so as to participate in, and remain conceptually connected to, the debate on the burning questions of the economies and populations of the South, which the governments of the Northern hemisphere would do well not to neglect. One step in that direction was made by the principal representative of CISM-Vénétie at the multidisciplinary symposium marking the third anniversary of the terrorist attacks of 11 September 2001, organized by the Virtue Foundation, under the auspices of the Committee on Non-governmental Organizations of the Economic and Social Council and held at United Nations Headquarters on 10 September 2004 on the theme "Healing the World: the Ethical Dimension of Globalization and Interdependence in the Age of Terror". After participating in the work all day long, the representative posed an oral question to H.E. Mr. John Danforth, then the Ambassador of the United States of America to the United Nations and one of the speakers at the forum. Our representative did so in order to draw the attention of the participants to the perverse effects of the illicit and increasingly intensive exploitation of the mineral resources of Africa, in particular the Great Lakes region, which has elicited no reaction at all from world leaders. The intention was to see the intellectual debate transformed into an agenda for action and a government programme in both the North and in the South.

There were, however, two missed opportunities: firstly, the office was unable to participate in the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and Landlocked States, held from 10 to 14 January 2005 in Mauritius. Secondly, Ms. Nahimana was unable to attend the training course offered by Interaction in the summer of 2006 in Washington, D.C., owing to scheduling conflicts with her work.

3. Activities of CISM-Vénétie in Geneva

— CISM-Vénétie Geneva participated in the Second Assembly for Human Rights, organized by the Republic and Canton of Geneva on 22 September 2004 at the International Conference Centre. The topic of the assembly was "Education for Human Rights". This meeting has now become an annual event and CISM-Vénétie Geneva participated in the third and fourth assemblies for human rights, held in September 2005 and September 2006 respectively, in the same conference centre. The topics covered in the two meetings were too numerous to be listed here. In addition to these two events, representatives of CISM-Vénétie Geneva also attended the events organized by the Geneva NGOs coalition, including the NGO fair held every year in the first half of June, which brings together all the NGOs and the associations accredited to the United Nations and to the Republic and Canton of Geneva, so that they can exchange experiences. The last such event took place on 15 June 2007.

We should also note the presence of representatives of CISM-Vénétie Geneva at the various debates (on a variety of topics) organized regularly in the NGO facility in the rue du Vieux-Billard in Geneva. Like all the other NGOs, CISM-Vénétie Geneva also participated in numerous activities, notably the work of the different committees and subcommittees on human rights and discriminatory measures. It likewise participated actively in the various conferences and debates held during the meetings of those committees and subcommittees as well as in the meetings of the NGOs coalition and other meetings dealing with genocide, racism and other topics. The CISM-Vénétie Geneva office also participated in all the final work of the Economic and Social Council leading to the dissolution of the defunct Commission on Human Rights and to the adoption in New York on 15 March 2006 of the draft resolution establishing the new Human Rights Council, which is based in Geneva. CISM-Vénétie attended the first meeting of the Council, held on 19 June 2006. It also attended the election of the members of the new Council.

— Furthermore, CISM-Vénétie participated in the 2004 Seminar on the Commission on Human Rights organized by the World Federation of United Nations Associations (WFUNA) in cooperation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, held from 19 to 23 July 2004. The attendance of the representative of CISM-Vénétie Geneva was attested to by the presentation to our representative of a certificate signed jointly by Ms. Louise Arbour, High Commissioner for Human Rights, Ms. Bruna Faidutti, Director of WFUNA and Mr. James Sitrick, its Secretary-General.

2. Japan Federation of Bar Associations

(Special; 1999)

1. **Introduction** The Japan Federation of Bar Associations (JFBA) aims, in view of protection of fundamental human rights and of realization of social justice, to govern matters relating to the guidance, liaison and supervision of all attorneys and bar associations in order to maintain their dignity and improve and advance the work of attorneys. During the reporting period, the JFBA has actively participated in the Human Rights Council, the ECOSOC and its subsidiary bodies, major United Nations conferences and relevant meetings of the United Nations bodies, in particular, in the areas of human rights, women's rights, and crime prevention and criminal justice. The JFBA has also contributed to the works of the United Nations through active consultations and collaboration with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the officials of the United Nations Secretariat or Specialized Agencies and members of the United Nations Human Rights Treaty Monitoring Bodies.

2. **Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or conferences and other United Nations meetings**

The JFBA has participated in the following conferences and meetings hosted by United Nations bodies, by dispatching the delegates, occasionally, making written and/or oral statements, and producing reports:

- Attended the review procedure of States reports on Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (New York, 30 June - 18 July 2003).
- Attended the 5th Special Committee of Convention against Corruption (Vienna, 16-25 April 2004).
- Attended the 61st session of the Commission on Human Rights (Geneva, 14 March - 22 April 2005).
- Attended the 55th session (Geneva, 28 July - 15 August 2003), the 56th session (Geneva, 26 July - 13 August 2004) and the 57th session (Geneva, 25 July - 12 August 2005) of the Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights.
- Attended the Sub-regional Workshop for Judges and Lawyers on the Justiciability of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Ulan Bator, 26-28 January 2004)
- Attended the 7th conference (Seoul, 14-17 September 2004) of National Human Rights Institutions.
- Attended the 48th session (New York, 1-12 March 2004), the 50th session (New York, 27 February - 10 March 2006) and the 51st session (New York, 26 February - 9 March 2007) of the Commission on the Status of Women.
- Attended the 11th Congress on the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders (Bangkok, 18-25 April 2005), submitting the written report on the various issues and making oral statements on the following issues in particular: (1) balancing between gatekeeper (anti-money laundering) issue and professional confidentiality, particularly in reference to opposing international trend of legislation to oblige attorneys to report

suspicious transaction of proceeds from crimes, so called gate keeper restrictions, and, (2) the necessity for ratification of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the UN Convention against Organized Crime and for respect of Recommended Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights and Human Trafficking (E/2002/68/Add.1).

- Attended 15th session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (Vienna, 24-28 April 2006), making an oral statement on the issue of balancing between counter-terrorism and protection of human rights.
- Attended the 2nd Conference (Vienna, 10-25 October 2005) and the 3rd Conference (Vienna, 9-18 October 2006) of state parties to the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, particularly making an oral statement on the issue of extension of money laundering control to lawyers, so called gatekeeper restriction at its 3rd Conference.
- Attended the Commission on Sustainable Development (New York, 1-12 May 2006).
- Attended Informal Hearings of the General Assembly on the United Nations Reform with NGOs, civil society organizations and private sector (New York, 23-24 June 2006).
- Attended the first session (Geneva, 19-30 June 2006) and the second session (Geneva, 18 September - 6 October 2006) of the Human Rights Council by dispatching delegates, especially making an oral statement at the second session, and presented a written statement (A/HRC/4/NGO/80) at its forth session both with respect to establishing the Universal Periodic Review.

The JFBA, as the national organization of lawyers in Japan, has developed activities so as to protect fundamental human rights and to realize social justice not only at domestic level but also at international level in the various forums including the United Nations most importantly. We trust that the JFBA has contributed to the work of the United Nations by bringing the perspective of legal profession active on the ground at the national level into the international policy-making, as illustrated below.

In the field of criminal justice the JFBA presented its view in the United Nations meetings on striking a balance between measures for crime prevention or of combating terrorism and protection of human rights or professional confidentiality, while it had demonstrated activities against domestic lawmaking obliging attorneys to report suspicious transaction of proceeds from crime and finally achieved the aim of exempting lawyers from such obligation when the bill was adopted in the Diet in March 2007.

In the field of human rights the JFBA engaged in the discussion on the institutional building of the newly established Human Rights Council, in particular, its new function of the Universal Periodic Review. As a national NGO in the Asia-Pacific region with long experience of active participation in the reporting mechanisms of the United Nations human rights treaty bodies, the JFBA stressed the need of preparatory work for the review widely inviting all stakeholders including NGOs and the desirability of conducting such preparatory work in the region at least in the case of Asia-Pacific, where there is no regional human rights mechanism.

3. Cooperation with UN bodies and specialized agencies

- Welcomed Ms. Louise Arbour, United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to the JFBA and had discussion between the president, vice presidents and members of the Committee on International Human Rights and of human rights related committees (8 November 2004).
- Had discussion with Ms. Sigma Huda, Special Rapporteur on Trafficking in Persons (11 July 2005).
- Held discourse by Mr. Jakob Egbert Doek, chairperson of the Committee on the Rights of the Child, and Mr. Lothar Friedrich Krappmann, a member of the Committee (11 October 2005).
- Welcomed Mr. Doudou Diène, Special Rapporteur on Contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and exchanged opinions (18 May 2006), and held discourse by Mr Diène (26 February 2007).

4. Other relevant activities

(i) Consultation and cooperation with officials of the United Nations Secretariat

- Invited Ms. Hanifa MEZOUI, Chief of NGO section, and hosted the Northeast Asia Symposium "Roles for NGOs in Consultative Status with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations and civil society in Peace-Building in Northeast Asia" (7 February 2004)

(ii) Preparation of papers and/or other materials at the request of the ECOSOC and its subsidiary bodies, or of the United Nations Secretariat

Replied to "seventh survey on capital punishment and on the implementation of the safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty, covering the period 1999-2003" brought by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (2004).

(iii) Other examples of consultative and substantive activities, including financial assistance received from or given to the United Nations, field-level collaboration, joint sponsorship of meetings, seminars, studies, etc.

- Hold periodically, three to four times a year, Study on International Human Rights for lawyers and academics.
- Held Seminar for Personnel Information for International Institutions in order to turn out talent to the United Nations (2004 and 2006).

3. Mercy-USA for Aid and Development

(Special; 1995)

Part I: Introduction Mercy-USA for Aid and Development, whose mission is to alleviate human suffering and support individuals and their communities in their efforts to become more self-sufficient, has worked closely with a number of United Nations bodies and specialized agencies in carrying out relief, reconstruction and development projects. Many of

the Organization's programs, which focus on improving health and promoting economic and educational growth around the world, have involved cooperative efforts with Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK), World Food Programme (WFP), and World Health Organization (WHO).

The Organization publicizes its partnerships and cooperative efforts with these United Nations agencies through its periodic newsletter, *Mercy News*, which is mailed and distributed to over 15,000 persons around the world, and through its web site. The Organization's web site also contains links to the web sites of these and other United Nations bodies and agencies.

Part II: Contribution of the Organization to the work of the United Nations

i) Participation in Economic and Social Council and other United Nations conferences and meetings:

The Organization did not attend any major United Nations conferences or meetings during this four year period. Instead, the Organization focused on collaborative and cooperative efforts with United Nations agencies and programs in the field.

ii) Cooperation with United Nations bodies and specialized agencies:

From 2003 to 2006, the Organization cooperated with a number of United Nations bodies and specialized agencies including: FAO, OCHA, UNICEF, UNMIK, WFP and WHO. The details of these cooperative efforts are listed below.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

In 2005 and 2006, through a grant agreement with FAO, the Organization distributed 87 hand tractors, 4 threshers, 1,300 hoes and rakes, 63,000 pounds of rice and other vegetable seeds, and 456,000 pounds of various fertilizers that are being used by over 3,000 farming families in Indonesia (the island of Simuelue and Aceh Timur District). In Albania, during 2003, the Organization distributed approximately 1.56 million pounds of FAO-donated animal feed to 3,737 family farmers in the district of Lezha.

United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)

In 2006, the Organization coordinated with OCHA to respond to severe flooding in southern Somalia. This coordination led to the signing of a grant agreement in January of 2007 by which OCHA is helping to support the Organization's four Supplemental Feeding Centers in the Jilib District, as well as, nutrition and health awareness campaigns and well cleaning in Jilib.

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

Since 1997, UNICEF has supplied the Organization's primary health care program in southern Somalia (which controls the spread of infectious diseases like malaria and treats over 10,000 women and children annually) with medicines, insecticide-treated bed nets (ITNs), vaccines and equipment. From 2004 to 2006, the Organization distributed 6,800 UNICEF-donated ITNs. In 2006, the Organization partnered with UNICEF to immunize over 13,000 children against measles in the Jilib District. Since 1996, the Organization has also worked with

UNICEF to provide safe drinking water and to prevent the spread of cholera in southern Somalia.

United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK)

From 2003 to 2005, with grants from UNMIK, the Organization constructed a new Social Service Center in Fushe, Kosovo (Serbia) and renovated five other centers in Pristina, Lipljan, Kamenica, Mitrovica and Decan in the province of Kosovo. In 2003, the Organization, with UNMIK funding, also made exterior renovations to the Chest Hospital in Pristina.

World Food Programme (WFP)

Since 1999, the Organization has received food from WFP to periodically supply to patients at the Organization's Tuberculosis (TB) centers in Somalia. In 2006, the Organization assisted WFP's school feeding program in Kenya by repairing the kitchens and food storage rooms in six of the participating schools (attended by over 8,000 children) and installing new stoves in four of these schools. In 2003, through a food-for-work program funded by WFP, the Organization made improvements to a one-kilometer gravel road that links the small village of Sharra in Albania to the main highway.

World Health Organization (WHO)

Since 1994, the Organization has worked with WHO to control the spread of tuberculosis in Somalia. WHO provides the Organization's four TB centers in Somalia, which treat over 1,200 patients annually and educate their surrounding communities in TB prevention (reaching approximately 40,000 persons annually through seminars and radio programs), with TB medicines free-of-charge. These centers also train nursing students and other local health care workers in TB treatment and prevention.

iii) Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

The Organization contributed to the MDGs in the following three geographical regions: Eastern Europe, Asia and Africa. Major actions undertaken include:

Goal 1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Target 2: Reduce by half the proportion of people who suffer from hunger

ACTIONS:

- Children fed or given nutritional care = 243,701
- Expectant mothers given prenatal care = 2,250
- Nutrition training for mothers = 9,600
- Implementation of school kitchens = 68

Goal 2. Achieve universal primary education

Target 3: Ensure that all boys and girls complete a full course of primary schooling

ACTIONS:

- Students who received daily school lunch = 32,143

Goal 3. Promote gender equality and empower women

Target 4: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005, and at all levels by 2015

ACTIONS:

- Female primary school students who received daily school lunch = 15,825
- Female student enrollment increased through school lunch program = 5% (from 15,084 to 15,825)

Goal 4. Reduce child mortality

Target 5: Reduce by two thirds the mortality rate among children under five

ACTIONS:

- Children immunized against measles, polio and other preventable diseases = 28,900
- Children given micronutrients like Vitamin A = 10,560

Goal 5. Improve maternal health

Target 6: Reduce by three quarters the maternal mortality ratio

ACTIONS:

- Pregnant women immunized = 4,400
- Pregnant women and lactating mothers given Vitamin A and iron/folate = 4,320
- Deliveries by trained midwives = 2,236

Goal 6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Target 8: Halt and begin to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases

ACTIONS:

- ITNs provided = 6,800
- TB patients cured = 3,645

Goal 7. Ensure environmental sustainability

Target 10: Reduce by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water

ACTIONS:

- Drinking water systems established = 181
- Drinking water systems chlorinated = 103
- Household sanitary latrines built = 168
- School sanitary services established = 36

4. Organization for Industrial, Spiritual and Cultural Advancement-International

(General; 1995)

Organization for Industrial, Spiritual and Cultural Advancement International (OISCAI) is a multi-cultural NGO formed in 1961 and headquartered in Tokyo, Japan. It aims to help elevate all people's consciousness to secure the well-being of current and future generations, of Earth's ecological systems, and of the whole Biosphere on which human and other forms of Life are based. Its activities include 1) deepening and broadening consciousness through Experiential Learning programs; 2) spreading Ecologically Sustainable Commodity Production; and 3) habilitating Ecological Functions.

Change in Charter and Bylaws

OISCA amended its Charter in 2004 and Bylaws in 2005, to better respond to the rapidly changing world. Regarding the Charter's philosophical pronouncements, the earlier "Aims and objectives" was replaced by "Vision" and "Mission" that respectively proclaim: "The Organization…envisions a world where all people harmoniously coexist by transcending differences in nationality, language, religion and culture, and work to protect and nurture the ecological bases of all life on Earth"; "The mission of the Organization is to inspire all human beings to…dedicate themselves for the well-being of the whole human and natural world…" As for the institutional structure, the Charter abolished the Supreme Council and transferred its functions to the Board of Directors' Meeting. The new Bylaws, in turn, stipulated the following for the Meeting: 1) its alternative and equally legitimate forms are 'Regular,' 'Special,' and 'Virtual' versions, 2) its Quorum is 50% of members including (written) proxies, 3) its resolutions require simple majority votes, etc.

Change in Membership and Funding

On Membership, between 2002 (the year before the period concerned) and 2006, its cross-national balance progressed (the non-Japanese up from 35% to 44%) while the size declined (from 12,676 to 10,640). (A broad definition of "members" would make the number substantially larger.) On Revenue, that of OISCA *Japan* (the single largest part of OISCA *International*) shrunk slightly (from 1,227,459,335 yen to 1,102,004,234 yen) between 2002 and 2006.

Participation in the United Nations Economic and Social Council

The Economic and Social Council High-level Segment preparatory meeting: OISCA participated in it on 24 March 2003, in New York, the United States of America, and consulted with the Chief of the Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) Section, the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN/DESA), and others.

The Economic and Social Council High-level Segment: OISCA participated in it during 30 June – 2 July 2003, in Geneva, Switzerland, and spoke during the "Round table: Integrated approach to the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals in the area of rural development" and "Ministerial Roundtable Breakfast: Addressing the needs of LDCs: is rural development the answer?" especially underling the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development.

Participation in Other United Nations Meetings

The 6th Global Forum on Reinventing Government: Toward Participatory and Transparent Governance. OISCA participated in this Forum held 24-27 May 2005, in Seoul, Republic of Korea, and delivered a speech at the 5th Plenary Session titled "Civil Society and Participatory Governance: Challenges and Prospects."

The 59th Annual DPI/NGO Conference – UNFINISHED BUSINESS: Effective Partnerships for Human Security and Sustainable Development. OISCA participated in it held 6-8 September 2006, in New York, the United States, co-sponsored a workshop "Globalization of the Sacred Forests and Groves," and delivered a speech. It also consulted with the United Nations Under-Secretary-General and High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States, the Chief of the NGO Section (UN/DESA), and others.

Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

OISCA's concrete contributions in line with the MDGs are listed beneath the relevant Goals and Targets (based on the Japanese fiscal year of April-March period). Most contributions took place in the Asia-Pacific region.

Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger (Target 1: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than $1 a day; Target 2: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger).

- Capacity-building programs (mostly run year-long and daily) for youth from developing countries = 2,996 persons in developing countries and 462 persons in Japan.
- Promoting sericulture for impoverished communities = 2,928 persons benefited (in 2006).

Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education (Target 3: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling).

- Schools and preschools constructed = 26 schools and 6 preschools.
- Educational materials distributed (stationery, books, sports and musical instruments, clothes, etc.) = 34,000 children in 440 schools.

Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women (Target 4: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015).

- Capacity-building programs (mostly run year-long and daily) for young women from developing countries = 645 persons in developing countries and 120 persons in Japan.
- Girls and young women awarded scholarships = 100.

Goal 4: Reduce child mortality (Target 5: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate); **Goal 5: Improve maternal health** (Target 6: Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio); **Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases** (Target 7: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS).

- Hygiene, family planning and/or HIV/AIDS education for young women from developing countries = 364 persons in developing countries and 56 persons in Japan.
- Herbal tree saplings planted = 35,000.
- Financial and advocacy contributions for reproductive health as a core NGO member of the Asia Pacific Alliance: Advancing the ICPD (International Conference on Population and Development) Agenda.

Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability (Target 9: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources; Target 10: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation).

- Square measure where upland trees were planted = 1,278 hectares.
- Upland tree saplings planted = 2,109,500.
- Square measure where mangrove was planted = 960 hectares.
- Mangrove saplings planted = 4,410,300.
- Schools newly joined in Children's Forest Program (experiential learning) = 664.
- Water storage tanks constructed = 106.
- Engineers trained in water conservation and rain water harvesting = 42 persons.
- Skilled masons trained in Ferro-cement technology = 67 persons.
- System to segment stream water by usage (drinking, laundry, toilet, etc.) constructed =1.
- Public toilets constructed to secure sanitation and drinking water = 6.

5. Several Sources Foundation

(Special; 1999)

The Several Sources Foundation, Inc. is a non-profit, non-sectarian organization, which was founded in 1981 and is headquartered in New Jersey, United States of America, that serves needy women and children throughout the world. It has over 14,000 members throughout the United States who help to finance its worldwide activities. It is an active member in other educational and informational organizations which help to promote the health and well being of needy women and children. It has provided financial and material assistance to individuals and groups in the United States and a number of nations in the period of 2003 – 2006 as Non-Governmental Organization (NGO). The foundation's social and humanitarian services help to educate and bring hope and needed resources to the poor in areas it serves. The following are specific details of this assistance:

International Projects (i.e. Outside the United States of America)

1. Several Sources Foundation provided a full tuition scholarship (including books) for an International Intern/Student from Belarus to get Masters in Business

Administration in Farleigh Dickinson University, Teaneck, New Jersey, United States of America from January, 2003 to December, 2005.

2. In 30 June 2003 as a result of needs presented at the United Nations Special Session of the General Assembly on Children, Several Sources Foundation provided grants to AIDS orphans in Nairobi Kenya through Mothers of Rural AIDS Orphans which helps to find foster homes for the children and to make provisions for their education by providing a small library and school supplies on 14 September 2005. A grant of $7500.00 was given on 30 September 2004 to purchase a used truck to help distribute food in the bush country to help feed AIDS orphans. Food is now available to reach 6,000 households of these orphans and our major challenge now is how to move the food to the community once it has reached us. We need to move about 90 tons of food every month to the community. This process can only be effectively achieved if we have a Truck that we have control over. Several Sources Foundation also sponsored 6 students for their secondary education. The funding for this education was granted on 8 March 2006 in the amount of $2,560. In 20 May 2005 a dental chair, equipment and cabinets were donated and shipped from the United States of America to Nairobi, Kenya to open a regional dental clinic. A library of over 200 children's books focusing on children of all races was shipped.

3. In 2 June 2003 Several Sources Foundation provided a grant of $3,235 to ease the plight of children in Accra, Ghana who work breaking stone in quarries. This was done through Children in Need, Accra, Ghana. These funds were used for food and medicine at the Health Care Center for women and children at one of the stone quarries outside of Accra, Ghana.

Projects in the United States (2003 – 2006). Each of the projects listed below represent the mission and main purpose of the Several Sources Shelters during the reporting period.

1. The Several Sources Foundation continued to implement on an ongoing basis the Shelter Program which encompasses five shelters in New Jersey for homeless, abused, abandoned women and their children. Four of these homes focus on helping pregnant women under the Program. Approximately 30 women and their babies are sheltered each year. The fifth shelter, "Ladies Rest" is a daytime shelter located in Newark, New Jersey to assist homeless, needy and sometimes HIV positive women. The pregnant women are allowed to stay for as long as needed. They range in ages from 11 to 42. They attend school and through a scholarship program can attend college. The mothers receive motherhood training and chastity workshops. 200 women are assisted each year at the "Ladies Rest" Shelter. Our "Ladies Rest" Program offers on an ongoing basis homeless women in Newark, New Jersey the dignity and helping hands they needs to put their lives back together. In the overnight shelters of Newark, the homeless have to leave at 7 a.m. Without "Ladies Rest" the homeless would have nowhere to go to help them with food, clothing, daytime shelter, a clean, safe place where they can use a phone, a fax, wash their clothes, receive mail and prepare for a job interview. They are given the skills and the tools to move from being homeless to having their own places to live, jobs and where possible be reunited with their families.

2. The Several Sources Hotline Telephone Program operates on an ongoing basis a toll free number throughout the United States of America to help pregnant, homeless women who need food, clothing, shelter, counseling and many other forms of assistance. A counselor answers calls 24 hours a day, never an answering machine. Approximately 200 women call each month including during the reporting period.

3. The Several Sources "Special Families" Program sponsors on an ongoing basis 65 inner city families which include over 185 children and sends "Care Packages" each month. These packages include food certificates to local supermarkets, educational materials, clothing, toys and school supplies for poor families, some of whom have HIV positive children. In the period 2003-2006, Several Sources also arranged summer camp experiences and other positive activities for these children at risk. The Several Sources Foundation has also assisted the families with rental expenses, utility bills, child daycare costs, tuition and funeral expenses.

4. The Several Sources ongoing GolfDreams™ Program promoted positive, individual sport experiences during the reporting period under the guidance of volunteer benefactors who acted as adult mentors and helped teach family values to the children of the inner city through the game of golf. Young people were given an opportunity each summer to participate in golf clinics, and a golf tournament. Prizes were awarded. Each child received a set of three golf clubs, a glove and a hat as well as a Certificate of Achievement. Several Sources Foundation has partnered with the Professional Golfers Association of American to obtain free golf passes for our GolfDreams young people to attend the 2006 Professional Golfers of America Tournament at the Baltusrol County Club in Springfield, New Jersey.

5. A Several Sources Informational Website (www.silentscream.org) has been posted in eight languages, including English, Spanish, German, Italian, Chinese, French, Portuguese, and Japanese, to help inform individuals of our services for pregnant women. Other Several Sources websites include: www.severalsourcefd.org, www.lifecall.org, www.zapoverty.org, www.golfdreams.org, www.thechoicegame.com, and www.helpthepoor.org.

6. The Choice Game™ is an interactive curriculum, developed by Several Sources, to help teach youth the consequence of their life decisions. The game incorporates six areas of decision making: My Family/Myself, Influences, STD's (sexually transmitted diseases,) Communications/Refusal Skills, Teen Pregnancy and Drugs and is an ongoing project of the foundation. In 2003 to 2006 it was used as part of the health curriculum in Newark, New Jersey public schools through a United States Department of Health and Human Services Grant. Other organizations in the United States of America, including in New York, California, Michigan, Kansas, Georgia and Ohio have also used The Choice Game™ Curriculum in after-school and hospital educational programs. There are plans to develop other versions reflecting different cultures and employing many languages as funding becomes available. From 1 January 2003 to 31 December 2006 the Several Sources Foundation has freely given over 50,000 CD ROMS called The Choice Game to help educate youth to make healthy life choices focusing on abstinence, sexually transmitted diseases, teen pregnancy, drugs, alcohol, peer pressure, and decision making skills.

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Note by the Secretary-General

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* Reports submitted by non-governmental organizations are issued without formal editing.

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1. Association algérienne d'alphabétisation

(Special; 1999)

1. Brief presentation: aims and activities

The Association algérienne d'alphabétisation (IQRAA), founded in 1990, is a national non-profit non-governmental organization (NGO). It has more than 200,000 members, drawn from all social strata, and has offices throughout the national territory. It is active in the fight against illiteracy, the school-dropout phenomenon, exclusion and poverty. It defends the right to education for all through a vast programme of information and consciousness-raising.

In 1999 the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) granted the Association special consultative status. It is a member of regional networks and has been Chair of the Network of Arab Literacy NGOs since 2005.

Since the last report it submitted to ECOSOC, its activities have been stepped up throughout the national territory, in particular through the opening of new centres for women in rural areas, and it has taught more than 569,824 citizens to read and write. All its activities are aimed essentially at promoting the participation of illiterate persons in sustainable development initiatives and improving the status of women. The development of partnerships with United Nations institutions and agencies in Algeria has enabled the Association to develop considerable training programmes and design new manuals for learning.

2. Cooperation with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs

In November 2005, IQRAA took part in the regional round table of the International Association of Economic and Social Councils and Similar Institutions (IAESCSI), organized in Algiers under the chairmanship of Ms. Hanifa Mezoui, and presented a paper on her experience in combating illiteracy. At the request of the NGO Section of DESA, Ms. Barki, Chairperson of IQRAA, chaired an NGO committee charged with preparing a document on the theme "What environment and what measures will increase productive jobs and promote sustainable development?" The document was sent on 30 April 2006.

In April and November 2005, the United Nations Non-Governmental Organizations Informal Regional Network (UN-NGO-IRENE) took part in the first and second phases of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), which enabled IQRAA, as a member of the Network, to participate actively.

3. Cooperation with United Nations agencies

- Participation in the meeting of the project on gender mainstreaming in reproductive health organized by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in Rabat, Morocco, in December 2003.
- Participation in the preparation of the regional report of the Collective Consultation of NGOs on Education for All (CCNGO/EFA) in Beirut, Lebanon, from 19 to 22 January 2003.
- Participation in the regional seminar on the reduction of vulnerability to the HIV/AIDS pandemic, organized by UNAIDS in Tunis, Tunisia, in October

2005: presentation of the teaching manual on the prevention of AIDS, produced with support from the Global Fund to fight HIV/AIDS.

4. Other cooperation

- Participation in the international meeting organized by the Agence nationale Française de lutte contre l'illettrisme (ANLCI) in Lyon in April 2005 within the framework of a week on access for all to writing and basic skills.
- Participation in the official inauguration of the General Assembly of the Africa Economic and Social Council, organized by the African Union in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in March 2003.
- Participation in the African dialogue on gender organized by Femmes Africaines Solidarité in Dakar, Senegal, in May 2004.
- Participation in the thirty-third regular session of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights in Niamey, Niger, in May 2003.
- Participation in the General Assembly of the Network of Arab Literacy NGOs in Cairo, Egypt, in May 2005, and election of Ms. Aicha Barki as Chair of the Network.
- Participation in the international seminar on literacy and post-literacy policies and programmes organized by the Cuban Ministry of Education and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in Havana, Cuba, in June 2005.

Other activities

Within the framework of the implementation of United Nations resolutions, activities are organized on a regular basis at the national level to celebrate the following days: International Literacy Day (8 September of each year), Arab Day for the Eradication of Illiteracy (8 January), International Women's Day (8 March) and International Children's Day (1 June).

Review of literacy activities in 2003 to 2006

This period was marked by two activities:

1. The holding, in 2004, of the General Assembly of the Association, at which its national council and executive bureau were elected and Ms. Aicha Barki's term as Chair of the Association was renewed for another four years.

2. The adoption, by the Algerian Government, in November 2006, of a national literacy strategy, based largely on the more than 15 years' experience, professionalism and militantism of our Association.

A. Achievement of the Millennium Development Goals

1. Providing primary education for all

The Association, which is involved in the implementation of education assistance, has striven to mobilize parents around the schooling requirement, the only bastion in the battle against illiteracy.

At the start of each school year IQRAA organizes awareness and information caravans on the right to education. Thanks to those operations, more than 15,000 children have been able to rejoin the formal school system.

The Association continues to open literacy classes in schools, youth centres and cultural centres. It offers more than 3,500 classes throughout the national territory and receives some 72,000 learners yearly.

The number of persons who have become literate since 2003 is 302,091, including 266,308 women and 35,783 men.

For several years the Association has applied its know-how in correction centres, as a result of which 1,143 persons in 19 wilayas have become literate.

2. Eradicating extreme poverty

To motivate the population in the fight against illiteracy, the Association has striven to create a social bond with indigent population groups, informing them and steering them towards educational solidarity mechanisms and providing material assistance for everyday concerns. As part of its basic structures, IQRAA has developed a system of incorporation through apprenticeship. From 2004 to 2006, advantage was taken of the literacy/training programme by 2,092 women aged from 16 to 30 years. The programme enabled a number of our learners to acquire a degree of autonomy and to join in economic life.

B. Other activities of the Association

Trainer training

Strengthening the capacities of our teachers ranks high in the Association's programme. It is a constant need, in view of the mobility of literacy teachers. During the period 2003-2006, IQRAA trained more than 552 such teachers.

Study and research

For advocacy purposes IQRAA, with the assistance of the Centre National d'Etude et d'Analyse (CENEAP), has initiated two impact assessments: one on the project on literacy, training and integration of women (AFIF project) and the other on school dropouts.

Teaching materials

Under its "Useful Learning" programme the Association has provided itself with new learning and popularization manuals: Prevention and Health in the Fight against HIV/AIDS, Cultivating the Environment, Legal Prevention through Popularization of the Family Code. It has also reissued the manual dealing with the gender approach.

Acquisition of new structures

The Association has built another centre in the Tipaza region and acquired three local structures, including two in the south and one at Tizi-Ouzou.

Seminars and meetings

Several seminars have been organized by the Association, including one in January 2005 on the school dropout issue and one in December 2006 on the role of culture in combating illiteracy.

Communication project

Within the framework of the national information and communication technologies (ICT) programme, the Association has created the IQRAA Network, providing its basic structures with information technology (IT) and Internet means, in addition to establishing its own website.

C. Financing

The Association survives mainly on its membership dues and receives no State subsidy for its operation. The teaching staff is paid by the Ministry of National Solidarity and local communities, within the framework of youth employment, and the use of schools after school hours is granted by the Ministry of National Education. Thanks to its various partners, the Association has completed several projects (trainer training, design of teaching manuals, construction and equipment of centres, organization of events, etc.).

Conclusion

Despite the contribution of our movement and others to literacy efforts, the issue is still considerable in Algeria (21.39 per cent illiteracy). The national literacy strategy adopted by our country should enable Algeria to reduce that rate by half by 2015. IQRAA is a stakeholder in that operation, to which it is fully committed.

2. Coordinating Board of Jewish Organizations

(Special; 1974)

I. Introduction

The Coordinating Board of Jewish Organizations (CBJO) is a Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) in special consultative status with the Economic and Social Council. It has served in that capacity since 1947 and has representation in more than 50 countries through three constituent organizations — B'nai B'rith International, the Board of Deputies of British Jews, and the South African Jewish Board of Deputies. Its primary mission is to advance human rights.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

During the years of 2003 to 2006, the organization has been actively represented in various General Assembly NGO thematic discussions in New York, the Commission on Human Rights (CHR) and Human Rights Council (HRC) in Geneva, Switzerland; the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in Paris, France; and the United Nations in Vienna,

Austria. Some of these discussions include the annual Department of Public Information-Non-Governmental Organizations meetings held in September of every year preceding the General Assembly. On 8-10 September 2004 we attended "Millennium Development Goals: Civil Society Takes Action", on 7-9 September 2005 we attended "Our Challenge: Voices for Peace, Partnerships and Renewal", and last year on 6-8 September 2006 we attended "Unfinished Business: Effective Partnership for Human Security and Sustainable Development".

Each year, the organization sends a high-level, international delegation to attend the Commission on Human Rights and now Human Rights Council in Geneva, Switzerland. Members of this delegation present written and oral statements on issues of concern. The delegation also consults with Member States regarding various resolutions of interest. The delegation also convenes a side event discussion and diplomatic reception, often on the Wednesday of the week they are there. We attended the annual United Nations Commission on Human Rights (CHR) meetings on the following dates: the 59th session on 24-28 March 2003; the 60th session on 22-26 March 2004; the 61st session on 21-25 March 2005; and the 62nd and final session on 27 March 2006. We also attended the inaugural Human Rights Council on 19-30 June 2006 and have since attended the subsequent sessions beginning on 18 September 2006, 29 November 2006, 12 March 2007, and most recently 11 June 2007.

We have also attended the 35th and 31st Sessions of the Commission on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and conferences at United Nations Headquarters on 15 May-2 June 2006 and 10-28 June 2006; 6-23 July and 12-30 June 2004. The organization also works with a variety of NGO committees at the United Nations in New York and Geneva, including the Human Rights NGO Committee, the Committee of Religious NGOs, and the Executive Committee and Regional Council for the Council of Organizations of the United Nations Association of the United States.

Every May since 2004, (10 May 2004; 12 May 2005; and 22-23 May 2006) one of the organization's constituent groups annually convenes a leadership delegation to the United Nations in New York. This intensive program with United Nations leaders, ambassadors, and staff fosters relations between civil society and the United Nations by identifying and exploring key areas of interest. On 22-23 May 2006, for example, the delegation included 52 members from Washington, DC, the following 8 states in the United States of America — Arizona, California, Colorado, Florida, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania — plus Canada, France, Italy, Panama, Uruguay, and the United Kingdom of the Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Each event is also marked by a reception with the diplomatic community.

Since 2006, one of the organization's constituent groups annually convenes a side event in New York in conjunction with the United Nations Annual International Day of Holocaust Commemoration (27 January). On 27 January 2006, several representatives attended official United Nations events for the international day of commemoration to honour the victims of the Holocaust: in Vienna, Austria representative Willy Weisz attended, in Paris, France United Nations Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) representative Witold Zyss attended, and in Geneva, Switzerland representative Klaus Netter attended. In New York, one of our constituent groups organized a side event on the same day in the Dag Hammarskjöld Library, bringing the Consul-General of Germany and the director of the United

States Holocaust Memorial Museum together to discuss Holocaust education and implementation of United Nations General Assembly Resolution 60/7 on Holocaust remembrance. Latin American representative Eduardo Kohn also attended numerous related events, including Kristallnacht services on 11 November 2006.

The organization regularly publicizes relevant issues of concern at the United Nations and distributes these analyses and reports to its leadership and membership around the world, with the aim of educating the membership about the United Nations and human rights concerns. The organization often works in partnership with other organizations that promote awareness of the United Nations to the general public.

Humanitarian relief is also a key component. One of the organization's constituent groups has several on-going aid efforts, including for the Southeast Asian tsunami (27 December 2004 to present), Gulf Coast Hurricane Katrina and Rita relief (9 September 2005 to present).

One of the organization's constituent groups also plays an active role in other international organizations such as the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and the Organization of American States (OAS).

3. Interact Worldwide

(Special; 2003)

Interact Worldwide is an international non-governmental organisation (NGO) with over 30 years experience in Supporting Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) information and services in some of the world's poorest communities. Interact Worldwide's mission is to support the strengthening of comprehensive Sexual and Reproductive Health and rights and HIV and AIDS policies and services which empower poor, vulnerable, and marginalised people and lead to positive sustainable changes in their quality of life. We do not deliver services directly but work though local partners, many of whom we have supported on a long term basis. Interact Worldwide's policy work serves to both create an enabling environment for these aims in international policy and reinforce national advocacy efforts in the countries where we support programmes.

Since our consultative status was granted in 2003 Interact Worldwide has undergone a comprehensive restructuring. The regions that we work in have reduced in number since our initial application given our choice to maintain activities in a series of focus countries to increase our depth. We are currently not supporting programmes operating in Northern or Western Africa nor the Caribbean or South America. Our current focus countries where we have long term partnerships and comparative advantage are: India, Ethiopia, Malawi, Pakistan, and Uganda. Additionally we continue to support specific projects in Madagascar, Nicaragua, the United Republic of Tanzania and Thailand.

At the partner and project level, the Africa and Asia regional teams have several strategic aims. Our strategic approach acknowledges that the overarching framework for international development is the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and we work to enable our partners to make substantial progress towards the MDGs related to Health (specifically goals 4, 5 and 6) by 2015. Projects aim to

build the capacity of partners to support and sustain their work, including service delivery on HIV and AIDS. The capacity building also involves increasing the technical focus of partners through policy analysis and evidence based work. Partners are encouraged to build on and develop existing advocacy work within the country, and this is followed through to other civil society networks and actors within many of the regional programmes. The regional teams work with partners to build integrated Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH)/HIV services and support, including positive prevention, prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV (PMTCT+) and the SRH of HIV positive people. The poorest groups and individuals are always targeted, as they are the most vulnerable to poor SRH and therefore HIV and AIDS. All projects target the most marginalised and vulnerable groups and projects generally work towards educating these groups about their sexual and reproductive health and rights advocating for these rights on their behalf and encouraging their participation in advocacy activities, and improving their access to and the quality of SRH services. The partners for each project, along with other key NGOs and civil society actors, are supported and encouraged to develop new or existing advocacy work within the country, to build a stronger representation from civil society in holding local and national government to account. Strengthening health systems, private and public health services is a key target.

Our advocacy efforts in Western Europe seek to influence European policy makers on their international development policies but we do not support programming in Europe as we are no longer active in Development Education. In 2006 we established a Policy and Programmes department which now houses our expanded Policy and Advocacy team which leads on the relationship with intergovernmental fora. We are a founding member of Action for Global Health, a European network formed in 2006 to call on increased support from Europe to enable developing countries to make substantial progress towards the Health MDGs by 2015. Interact takes a lead in the network's efforts to highlight blockages to achieving MDG 5 with a focus on enhancing financing for health and addressing gender equity in health planning and service delivery. We are a member of the Partnership for Maternal, Newborn and Child Health to work towards enhancing political commitment to achieving MDG 5 and supporting advocacy around the Global Business Plan on MDGs 4 and 5.

Throughout our history, Interact has sought to address gaps in SRH and HIV/AIDS services and to address the factors contributing to maternal mortality. In 2004, during the ten year review of progress against the International Conference for Population and Development (ICPD) Programme of Action on sexual and reproductive health and rights for all by 2015 we attended the 37th session of Commission on Population and Development (New York, United Nations Headquarters, New York, 22-26 March 2004). We submitted a statement on behalf of 17 NGOs in attendance at the session which noted that the report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up of ICPD did not take sufficient notice of the role of civil society in the promotion of the Programme of Action. We highlighted that NGOs such as ours have worked with communities to increase their awareness of reproductive rights and reproductive health as well as being strong advocates at national and international levels for the Programme of Action.

We attended the Economic Commission for Europe Regional Participatory Meeting for the 10 year review of the Implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action (Geneva, Switzerland, Palais des Nations, 14-15 December 2004) and the

Commission on the Status of Women (New York, United Nations Headquarters, 28 February-11 March 2005) to promote increased action on reproductive health in alignment with the 10 year review and appraisal of the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action from the Fourth World Conference on Women. During the preparations of the World Summit (New York, United Nations Headquarters, 14-16 September 2005) an Interact representative was involved in the preparatory conferences to monitor the inclusion of references to reproductive health and gender in the outcome document. Our representative also attended the Informal Hearings of the General Assembly with NGOs (New York, United Nations Headquarters, 23-24 June 2005). From London we worked to influence the United Kingdom delegation to the engage the United Nations at the very highest levels to help secure a target for universal access to reproductive health by 2015 within the MDG framework.

We also sought to influence the High Level Meeting on HIV and AIDS (New York, United Nations Headquarters 31 May-2 June 2006). As chair of the United Kingdom Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights Network, Interact was centrally involved in selecting, briefing and de-briefing a civil society representative to the delegation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to pursue global agreement to strengthen policy and programme linkages and coordination between HIV/AIDS, Sexual and Reproductive Health and integrating HIV/AIDS intervention into programmes for primary health care, mother and child health, sexually transmitted infections.

During the past four years Interact representatives have met with members of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) to discuss possibilities for increasing Interact's involvement in reproductive health as defined in the ICPD Programme of Action in its programme countries. Meetings between Interact Worldwide senior staff with UNFPA secretariat members were held on 5-9 May 2003 and 28 February 2005. Interact has received strategic funds from UNFPA to pursue our advocacy activities in recognition of our ability to lead coordinated advocacy efforts in Europe and the United Kingdom. Interact has served on the Steering Group of the European Non-Governmental Organisations for Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights, Population and Development (Eurongos) since 2003 and chaired the United Kingdom network for Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights from 2004-2006 and still sits on its Steering committee. Additionally UNFPA and the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) supported Interact Worldwide to convene an Advocacy Summit on Integration of Sexual and Reproductive Health into the HIV/AIDS and Malaria Component Proposals of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria (Geneva, Switzerland, UNAIDS Headquarters, 4-6 December 2006) and sent high level representatives to the event.

Consultative Status was granted to Interact Worldwide in 2003 and in the years since we were granted accreditation, Interact has not participated as fully as we would have hoped in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies. This has been associated with being new to the system and needing to take time to decide priorities for involvement while reshaping our policy and advocacy portfolio. We have also considered the resource constraints associated with support for delegates, especially those events held in New York. We look forward to the next period to deepen our participation in the work of ECOSOC and the United Nations as we step up efforts to achieve global health targets embedded in the MDG framework.

4. International Bar Association

(Special; 1947)

Part I: Introduction — The Aims and Purposes of the IBA

The IBA is the world's leading organisation of international legal practitioners, bar associations and law societies. The IBA influences the development of international law reform and shapes the future of the global legal profession. It has a membership of 30,000 individual lawyers and more than 195 bar associations and law societies spanning all continents. Grouped into two divisions — the Legal Practice Division and the Public and Professional Interest Division — the IBA covers all practice areas and professional interests, providing members with access to leading experts and up-to-date information.

Human Rights Institute: Established in 1995 under the honorary presidency of Nelson Mandela, the IBA's Human Rights Institute (HRI) is a leading voice in the promotion of the rule of law worldwide. The HRI works to promote, protect and enforce human rights under a just rule of law in a variety of ways. These include: training lawyers, judges and prosecutors in human rights law and international humanitarian law; pioneering training programmes to strengthen the judiciary in post-conflict countries or countries where basic state infrastructure may have been eroded; undertaking fact-finding missions and sending trial observers to countries where the rule of law has deteriorated; making representations to authorities worldwide where individuals or the independence of the judiciary has been threatened; galvanising international support to lobby for change through media and advocacy campaigns; and providing long-term technical assistance to under-resourced Bar Associations and Law Societies. In addition, the HRI liaises closely with international and regional human rights organisations and produces newsletters and other publications to highlight issues of concern to worldwide media.

Part II: Legal Practice Division

Business Organisations Committee: The Committee participated on the drafting team established in 2001 to produce two reports: *the ITC Contractual Joint Venture Model Agreements* published in 2004 and *ITC Incorporated Joint Venture Model Agreements* published in 2006 by the International Trade Centre (ITC), which is a collaboration between the United Nations' Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the World Trade Organisation The drafting took place with assistance of plenary sessions at the United Nations Offices in Geneva in 2002 and 2003. Copies of the publications are available from ITC's website and from the United Nations Sales & Marketing Section in Geneva and New York, the United States of America (the United States).

Insolvency, Restructuring, and Creditors' Rights Section: (a) The Section served as Official Non Governmental Organisation to the Legislative Guide to Insolvency project of Working Group V of the United Nations' Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL), sending a delegation to the 31st session of Working Group V of UNCITRAL, held in Vienna (11-15 December 2006), which is now focussing on corporate groups in insolvency; (b) Participated in Working Group VI of UNCITRAL focussed on security interests and provided a speaker at

the UNCITRAL Colloquium on Intellectual Property Financing in Vienna (18-19 January 2006).

Intellectual Property and Entertainment Law Committee: In 2006 the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) submitted comments on the Committee's International Survey on Anti-counterfeiting and Piracy and on the Committee's International Survey of Specialised Intellectual Property Courts and Tribunals.

International Sales Committee: In 2005 and 2006, the Government Procurement Subcommittee of the International Sales Committee has represented the IBA by participating at all spring and fall UNCITRAL Working Group I sessions regarding the revision of the Model Procurement Law. The sessions in 2005 took place in New York, the United States of America (4-8 April) and in Vienna (7-11 November). The sessions in 2006 took place in New York, the United States of America (24-28 April) and in Vienna (25-29 September).

Trade and Customs Law Committee: The Committee took part in the International Trade Centre Symposium on Multilateral Trade Treaties and Developing Economies, held in Geneva (31 October-3 November 2005), and discussed trade treaties in detail alongside representatives from UNCITRAL, The United Nations' Economic Commission for Europe, the United Nations' Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Secretariat, WCO, WIPO, the World Trade Organisation.

Human Rights Institute (HRI): (i) During the reporting period, the HRI collaborated with the United Nations in developing a comprehensive training manual on Human Rights in the Administration of Justice. The HRI held meetings with the ad hoc tribunals and participated in the Defence Advisory Body for the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda. Since 2004, the IBA supported four fellows annually to provide assistance to the International Tribunal for Yugoslavia. The HRI also reviewed the new United Nations Human Rights Council prior to its inception; (b) All of the HRI's activities promote the rule of law, and therefore (iii) (a) Millennium Development Goal Number Eight. These activities are listed below.

Missions: the HRI coordinated missions to countries: March 2003 — Caracas, to assess the independence of the bar and the judiciary; July 2003 —Luanda, Angola, to assess the state of the post-conflict administration of justice; October 2003 — Malabo, Equatorial Guinea, to assess the independence of the legal profession; October 2003 — Islamic Republic of Iran (Shiraz, Tehran, Esfahan), to investigate alleged threats against the independence of the legal profession; 7-17 November 2004 — Monrovia, Liberia, to examine opportunities to reform the justice system; June 2005 — Quito, Ecuador, to examine the dismissal of 27 of the 31 Supreme Court judges; and June 2005 — Moscow, Russian Federation, to examine proposed changes to the Supreme Qualification Board of Judges and its impact on judicial independence.

Technical assistance: the HRI provided technical assistance: Review of Cameroon's Penal Code (June 2003) in Yaoundé; Provision of a Legal Specialist to Mbabane, Swaziland (March 2003) to build the capacity of the Law Society; review of Swaziland's draft Constitution (August 2003) in Mbabane; provision of a Legal

Specialist to Harare, Zimbabwe (June 2004) to develop the continuing legal education programme; review of the domestic war crimes legislation of Kosovo (Serbia) in Belgrade (March 2003); provision of a Legal Specialist to Phnom Penh, Cambodia (14-19 December 2003) to evaluate possibilities for long-term collaboration; provision of a Legal Specialist (September 2005) to Kabul, Afghanistan to assist in establishing an independent bar association; review of proposals in Tokyo, Japan (December 2004) to alter the interrogation process and to introduce lay judges; provision of a long-term Legal Specialist to Lilongwe, Malawi to strengthen the Malawi Bar Association (June to December 2004); provision of a Legal Specialist (February 2005 to January 2006) to Maputo, Mozambique to strengthen the Mozambique Bar Association; provision of a second Legal Specialist to Mbabane, Swaziland (March 2004) to build capacity of the Swaziland Bar Association; and provision of a Second Legal Specialist to Lilongwe, Malawi (February 2006 to July 2006) to strengthen the Malawi Bar Association.

Training: The HRI organised training: (a) Training on international humanitarian law in the Balkans for lawyers, judges and prosecutors. Sessions include: Palic, Kosovo (Serbia) 8-10 May 2003, Igalo, Montenegro 26-28 June 2003 and 23-25 October 2003; Continuing Legal Education training on professional skills in Harare, Zimbabwe in January 2004; training in Almaty, Kazakhstan 8-9 December 2003 combating torture; training in Panama City, Panama 24 March 2004 on Human Rights in the Administration of Justice to lawyers and academics; training in Ankara, Turkey 2-3 December 2004 on combating torture; numerous trainings in Dubai, United Arab Emirates for Iraqis on international human rights law, international humanitarian law, and developing Continuing Legal Education programmes every two months from February 2004 to June 2006; (b) Training in Mexico City, Mexico (11-12 November 2004) on combating torture; training in Bogota, Colombia (February 2006) on the rule of law and fair trial standards; professional training in Dili, Timor Leste (February 2006); and training in human rights for judges in Mbabane, Swaziland (November 2005).

Interventions: The HRI wrote to the following countries' governments expressing concern at the treatment of legal practitioners: Belarus, Brazil, Cambodia, Egypt, Guatemala, Haiti, Hong Kong, China, Malaysia, Namibia, Nigeria, Peru, the Russian Federation, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, the United States of America and Zimbabwe.

Trial Observations: In the following countries: Sri Lanka; Thailand and Zimbabwe (numerous).

Other work: The HRI also undertook the following activities: Finalisation of the Code of Professional Conduct for Lawyers before the International Criminal Court; preparation of Human Rights Fact-Finding Guidelines; submission of an Amicus Curiae brief to the United States Supreme Court on the issue of the detention in Guantanamo Bay; review of the Regulation of the International Criminal Court; support for a strategic review of the Zimbabwe Law Society; establishment of an IBA/Open Society Initiative for a Southern African Litigation centre to assist on constitutional and human rights cases; establishment of an International Law Book Facility to donate of legal textbooks to developing countries; development of a Human Rights module to the College of Law of England and Wales Distance Learning Diploma; development of an International Criminal Court Outreach and Monitoring Programme to monitor and report on the

International Criminal Court; issuance of a report to the Government of Fiji on its *Promotion of Reconciliation, Tolerance and Unity Bill*; provision of technical assistance to the Iraqi Bar Association to develop a website; establishment of an advisory panel for the Iraqi Higher Tribunal; submission of an Amicus Curiae brief to the House of Lords concerning the admissibility in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland of evidence obtained through torture; and creation of a database of decisions of Swaziland court decisions.

a. Activities in Support of Global Principles

All activities listed above support and promote Global Principles 1 and 2.

5. Rencontre africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme

(Special; 2003)

Introduction

Rencontre africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme (RADDHO), within the framework of its activities for the promotion and protection of human rights, has executed projects and programmes in collaboration with its national and international partners, including the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA).

The present report mentions the objectives of the organization and summarizes the activities it has carried out over the past four years (2003 to 2006) in collaboration with United Nations institutions.

1. Objectives of RADDHO

- To promote, protect and defend human rights in Africa and throughout the world;
- To promote international, regional and national human rights instruments;
- To denounce human rights violations;
- To contribute to the emergence and consolidation of the rule of law and of peace in Africa by helping to bring the African peoples closer together and promoting peace, friendship and solidarity among them.

Part II: Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

(i) Participation of RADDHO in the meetings of the Economic and Social Council at the United Nations

At the third African Union summit, held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 6 to 8 July 2004, RADDHO disseminated the recommendations of the subregional conference on conflict dynamics and peace dynamics in West Africa, which was held in Dakar in April 2004 and in which there was United Nations participation.

Participation by RADDHO in the African Union summit in Abuja from 26 January to 2 February 2005 as a member of the consortium of African NGOs on Darfur, advocating for urgent action on the part of States.

The Heads of State and Government and the Council of Ministers of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) met, respectively, on 16 and 17 and 18 [sic] January 2005. RADDHO developed an advocacy programme and delivered the documentation on the circulation of light weapons, the conflict in Côte d'Ivoire and amnesty laws in Senegal (Ezzan Act) and Guinea-Bissau.

Participation in the sixth summit of Union Heads of State, which took place in Khartoum from 18 to 24 January 2006 under the theme of education and culture, with a proposal for the creation of an African organization for education, science and culture, but was totally dominated by the controversy over the candidacy of the Sudanese President, Omer Al-Bashir. RADDHO pleaded against impunity and in favour of concrete action to judge Hussein Habré.

In 2003-2006 its permanent representative in Geneva followed the setting-up of the mechanism for the monitoring of human rights throughout the world, known as the United Nations Human Rights Council.

Participation in the Council's activities during the third session of 2006 on point 2, relating to the Human Rights Council, for the application of United Nations General Assembly resolution 60/251 of 15 March 2006. It supported the maintenance of an expert body to replace the Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights and contributed to the preparation of the fourth and fifth sessions of the United Nations Human Rights Council, marking the adoption of the universal periodic review mechanism, scheduled, respectively, for 11 to 18 June and 12 March to 5 April 2007, in Geneva.

(ii) Cooperation with United Nations organizations

Participation in the subregional seminar of the financial partners support group of the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), in Dakar from 22 to 24 April 2005, sanctioned by the setting-up of a national committee for the coordination and follow-up of its activities and its partners in humanitarian assistance in Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Sierra Leone and Liberia and the establishment of OCHA units with NGOs like RADDHO, the Movement against Small Arms and Light Weapons in West Africa (MALAO), Save the Children and Oxfam Great Britain.

Participation in the regional seminar on displaced persons organized by UNHCR from 25 to 29 April 2005. The seminar provided an opportunity to examine the difficulties that face displaced persons in West Africa with a view to finding appropriate solutions. RADDHO works closely with UNHCR and the Minister of the Interior of Senegal within the commission on eligibility for obtaining the right of asylum and refugee status for nationals of West African countries (Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Guinea, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Nigeria, etc.).

(iii) Activities of RADDHO in connection with the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals

RADDHO has participated in activities aimed at the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and taken an active part in the elaboration of

national strategy for 2000 to 2015. In order to make possible a dialogue among State and non-State actors, a steering committee was created. The committee has held several meetings, with the technical support of UNDP. The following activities have been carried out:

Goal: To eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

The target of all these actions is the grass roots:

- Continuation of information, communication and advocacy actions in favour of the poverty and human rights approach;
- Training of the members of the national committee in the human rights approach and undertaking of a critical reading or analysis of all policy documents on general or specific strategies, such as the Poverty Reduction Strategy Document (PRSD) and the Education and Training Development Plan;
- The elaboration of a plan of action covering two or three years, including action research on what has been done with the framework of the Poverty Reduction Strategy Documents (PRSD I and PRSD II), the definition of precise indicators, an inventory of the various relevant instruments and mechanisms updated by the partners and synergy with other disciplines using tools and approaches suited to the skills of the members of the national committee;
- The publication and popularization of the results of action research and the work of various workshops and meetings of the national committee and follow-up of activities and annual reports for public authorities and development partners;
- In October 2004 RADDHO, together with UNESCO, organized a public lecture at Dakar on the theme "poverty viewed as a violation of human rights", led by the Assistant Director of the Social and Human Sciences Section of UNESCO;
- With UNDP, participation in the UNDP workshop in November 2006 with the Minister of the Plan and Sustainable Development;
- Participation in the work of the national workshop organized in Dakar on UNDP premises, on 13 July 2006, by the Minister and High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Promotion of Peace, with the support of the UNESCO Dakar Regional Office for Social and Human Sciences, on the integration of human rights into the national anti-poverty strategy: present constraints and new prospects.

Goal: To achieve universal primary education

- With the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery, a programme of support to young apprentices in the informal sector from 2003 to 2004 intended to enable them to obtain training certificates after their apprenticeship.

Goal: To promote gender equality and empower women

- With the training of a very large number of members in gender, female leadership, advocacy and lobbying.

Goal: To combat HIV/AIDS

- With the "Lesson for Life" programme, from December 2004 to February 2005.

Goal: To ensure environmental sustainability and set up a global partnership for development:

RADDHO is a founding member and ensures the coordination of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) for the Defence of the Environment and the Development of the Senegal River Basin (CODESEN), which in 2004 held a forum in Dakar on human rights and access to water, sanitation and hygiene in the social production of the habitat.

RADDHO has been recognized as a member of the General Assembly of the Economic and Social Council of the African Union since 2005. It has contributed to the deepening and consolidation of democracy and the search for solutions for the maintenance of stability, security and civil peace in Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, the Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Guinea, Mauritania, Togo and Senegal and has organized national observer training sessions, sent election observer missions and held workshops for strengthening the capacities of the civil-society organizations of those countries.

Conclusion

The contribution of RADDHO to various national, regional and international meetings (panel discussions and brainstorming and analysis workshops on the topics mentioned above) constitutes an important step in the direction of integration of standards and values relating to human rights and the rule of law. The approach is founded on the principles of universality, indivisibility, interdependence and inalienability of all human rights, whether civil and political, economic, or social and cultural, as well as other categories of fundamental rights (access to development, potable water, a healthy environment, peace and security).

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Note by the Secretary-General

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1. Centre for Democracy and Development

(Special; 2003)

Introduction

The Centre for Democracy and Development (CDD) is a flagship institution and a resource of first instance on public policy and scholarship within the West African sub region. Since its inception, CDD has been at the cutting edge in terms of harnessing the capacity of the academy through research and dialogue on the critical issues of governance, poverty, constitutionalism, security sector transformation in countries in transition and other core concerns that have since been articulated within the framework of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The organization has over the years, developed a strong policy platform for governments and the civil society which has equally combined a robust advocacy organ to link the component of academy with that of activism in driving social processes and change. In February 2006, CDD's founding Director Dr. Kayode Fayemi concluded his statutory tenure and was replaced by renowned West African bilingual scholar and activist, Dr. Jibrin Ibrahim, formerly Nigerian Country Director of the United States organization, Global Rights Partners for Justice. Dr Fayemi now sits on the organization's trustees board. Following this transition, the centre has been repositioned for a deepened engagement in West Africa even though the organization's aims and purposes remain the same. As such our work has enlarged to address the emerging challenges to the democratization agenda with our West African programmes outreach expanding to cover political parties and electoral processes, a regional tracking of the Millennium Development Goals through research and advocacy on gender responsive budgeting and a continued commitment to rebuilding democratic institutions and processes in post-conflict West Africa.

Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

i. Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations meetings

a. "The Commission on the Status of Women" 28 February-11 March 2005, New York, United Nations Headquarters. A representative of CDD attended and lobbied for full implementation of the principles of the Beijing Platform for Action by the member states of the United Nations ten years after they were adopted.

b. "The United Nations/Civil Society dialogue on the Responsibility to Protect", 23 June 2005. CDD's representative participated in the review of the report of the former United Nations Secretary-General titled 'in larger freedoms' we participated in producing an advocacy document urging the adoption of Responsibility to protect principles as part of a continuum of action and a core policy and practice issue within the United Nations.

ii. Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or headquarters

a. Project Collaboration with the United Nations Fund for Women (UNIFEM) to generate data and carry out advocacy on gender responsive budgeting.

- Workshops/Trainings for civil society: Abuja, Nigeria, 12-19 September 2004; Cross Rivers state, Nigeria, 30 July-1 August 2006; Lagos, Nigeria, 12-15 March 2007.
- Gender analysis of the national poverty reduction strategy paper and publication of findings: Nigeria, August 2005
- Training for Parliamentarians from the 36 Nigerian states: 22-25 August 2005
- Training for Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) parliamentarians: Abuja, Nigeria 12-14 September 2005.
- Review of the draft copies of the poverty reduction strategies of the 36 states in Nigeria: 1 September-25 October 2005.
- Technical input workshop for drafting teams responsible for drafting poverty reduction strategies: Nigeria, 9-11 November 2005.

b. Establishment of website on gender budgeting (. org): November 2006.

c. Provision of advisory support through the development of a concept note to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for the development of the UNDP (Niger Delta) Human Development Report in 2005, Nigeria.

d. Project with UNDP to facilitate electoral mandate protection in Nigeria: Six Nigerian states in South East Nigeria, 11 August-30 September 2004.

iii. Initiatives undertaken by the organization in support of internationally agreed development goals

a. Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

The organization is involved in contributing to the attainment of the MDGs in the West African sub region. Major actions have been undertaken in the following areas:

- **Goal 1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger**
  - Target 2 (reducing poverty ratio gap). ACTIONS:
- Conduct of poverty diagnostics in order to tease out and compile voices of the poor; development of an alternative national poverty reduction strategy which provided input into Nigerian national poverty reduction framework: 2 June-15 December 2003. Supported by the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID).

- **Goal 2. Achieve Universal Primary Education**
  - Target 3 (net enrolment ratio in primary school). ACTIONS:
- Tracking Nigerian federal and state educations sector budgets for compliance with MDG framework: 1999-2003.
- Policy Dialogue at national parliament for increase on Federal Education sector budget: 14 September 2003. Supported by the Heinrich Boell Foundation (There was 10% increase in the Nigerian federal education sector budget in 2004 for the Universal Primary Education Programme as direct result).
- Training of 65 community based groups to track education sector budgets at local; levels for compliance with MDG's: Abuja, Nigeria, 19-23 January 2004; 15-19 March 2005.
- **Goal 3: Achieve Gender equality and the empowerment of Women**
  - Target 4 (proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments; ratio of women in wage employment). ACTIONS:
- Expanding space for women's political participation in West Africa through training and advocacy at level of ECOWAS parliament and documentation of women's experiences in the political space. March-October 2003 (supported by the Open Society Institute)
- Citizenship and leadership training for 400 women in conflict situations in West Africa: January 2002-April 2005 (supported by Oxfam Novib)
- Research and advocacy on gender responsive budgeting in West Africa. March 2007 to date. Covering Nigeria, Ghana, Mali, Burkina Faso and Niger (supported by Oxfam Novib)
- **Goal 5. Improve maternal health**
  - Target 6 (reduction of maternal mortality ratio). ACTIONS:
- Tracking planning and spending trends in national/local level health sector budgets for compliance with MDG frameworks: January 2005 (Support from Oxfam Novib)
- **Goal 7. Ensure Environmental Stability**
  - Target 9 (integrate principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes). ACTIONS:
- The production of a policy brief on how to adopt an integrated approach to development in the Niger Delta: January 2004-September 2004 (Supported by OXFAM GB)
- Citizenship and environmental sustainability advocacy training for 250 youth leaders for community level advocacy: Niger Delta region, Nigeria, January 2002-April 2005 (supported by Oxfam Novib)

iv. Activities in support of Global Principles

- Policy dialogues to commemorate International Women's Day: Abuja, Nigeria, 10 March 2006.

• Global stand against poverty day: Abuja, Nigeria, 17 October 2006.

v. General participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council

We are interested in participating in more of the Council's activities. Part of the reason for the slight limitation in participation is the fact that information about international meetings and conferences is sparse does not always reach us on time. We have therefore provided updated contact email information to facilitate better communication.

2. Global Fund for Women

(Special; 1995)

Part I

i. Introductory statement recalling the aims and purposes of the organization

The aim and purpose of the Organization is to provide funds to seed, strengthen and link groups that are committed to women's well being and that work for their full participation in society; to encourage increased support for women's programs globally; and to provide leadership in promoting a greater understanding of the importance of supporting women's full participation internationally. The Global Fund for Women (GFW) envisions a just and democratic world, where women and men can participate equally in all aspects of social, political, and economic life. The organization is part of a global women's movement that is rooted in a commitment to justice and an appreciation of the value of women's experience.

The challenges that women face vary widely across communities, cultures, religious traditions and countries. It is the Global Fund for Women's belief that women themselves know best how to determine their needs and propose solutions for lasting change.

1) *Increase in geographical membership*

Geographical Distribution of the Organization's Advisory Council for Programs has not changed since the last Report.

Since the Organization's last report in 2002, 1,736 grants totaling $20.8 million, have been given to 1,391 women's groups in 138 countries and territories. In fiscal year 2005-06, 649 grants totaling $7.8 million have gone to 618 women's groups in 120 countries.

Sources of funding/Expenditures

The Global Fund for Women's net assets at the end of fiscal year 2005-06 were $20 million as compared to $12.3 million at the end of the last reporting period, fiscal year ending in 2002. This increase was contributed to by increases in individual contributions and the completion of the endowment campaign.

Part II

i. Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or conferences and other United Nations meetings

1) In response to request, the Global Fund sent two statements made by our Board of Directors to be distributed at 59th Session of the Commission on Human Rights, 17 March-25 April 2003.

2) Organization President, Kavita N. Ramdas, was an expert respondent at the 57th Annual Department of Public Information (DPI/NGO) Conference, Millennium Development Goals: Civil Society Takes Action, at United Nations Headquarters, New York, 8-10 September 2004.

3) The Global Fund for Women has supported many organizations, enabling them to participate in the regional PrepCom meetings for Beijing +10, in Asia and Africa and Latin America.

The Global Fund for Women Organization President and other staff attended Beijing +10 meetings at the 49th Session of United Nations Commission on the Status of Women at United Nations headquarters in New York City 28 February to 11 March 2005.

GFW funded NGOs to enable them to participate in United Nations Conferences as listed below:

Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) 48th session, 1-12 March 2004 in New York City: Women in Law and Development, Togo; Asia Pacific NGO Forum for Beijing Plus 10 in Bangkok in July 2004; Asia Pacific Women's Watch, Philippines; Asian-Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women, Malaysia; Network of Asia Pacific Youth (NAPY), India; Mongolian Women's Fund, Mongolia.

United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, in New York in 10-21 May 2004: Women's League of Burma (Thailand); 7th Regional Conference on Women, scheduled for 6-14 October 2004 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; Women in Law and Development in Africa, Zimbabwe; Women in Law and Development, Togo.

Beijing+10, Review and Appraisal of the Beijing Platform for Action and the Outcome Document of the Twenty-third Special Session of the General Assembly in United Nations Headquarters in 28 September-11 March 2005: Asian-Pacific Resource & Research Centre for Women, Malaysia; Karat Coalition, Poland; Red de Education Popular Entre Mujeres, Uruguay; Women in Law and Development, Togo; Reseau des Femmes Africaines Economistes, Mali; La Rona: Young African Advocates for Rights, Zambia; Coalition of Eastern Non-Governmental Organizations, Nigeria; Women's League of Burma (Thailand); Model Mission of Assistance in Africa, Nigeria; Women's Network for Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights, Poland; Feminist League, Kazakhstan; African Center for Empowerment Gender and Advocacy, Kenya; Lolas Kampanyera Para Sa Kapayapaan at Kumpensasyon, Philippines; Bangladesh Mahila Parishad, Bangladesh; Isis Women's International Cross-Cultural Exchange, Uganda; Network of Asia Pacific Youth (NAPY), India; Jovens Feministas de Sao Paulo, Brazil; Kaunas

Women's Employment and Information Centre, Lithuania; Slovak-Czech Women's Fund, Czech Republic; Croatian Women's Network, Croatia; African Center for Development of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), Ethiopia; Women in Law and Development in Africa, Zimbabwe; CODEPINK: Women for Peace, United States of America; Women's Environment and Development Organization, United States of America.

ii. Cooperation with United Nations bodies and specialized agencies.

1) The Global Fund for Women provides funding to thousands of women's organizations in the Global South. These grants provide grantees with the means to work on many issues that relate to United Nations activities/interests, including elimination and treatment of HIV/AIDS, access to clean water, education for girls, violence against women, trafficking, disaster relief, etc.

iii. Other relevant activities:

Action in implementation of United Nations resolutions

The Global Fund for Women's overarching interest is in female human rights; since the creation of the Organization, we have supported numerous groups whose purposes have been to publicize and work toward the adoption of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). GFW has also supported groups working toward the full implementation of the Cairo Declaration made at the International conference on Population and Development, and the Convention on the Rights of the Child. In addition, the Organization has sponsored participation by women at various international meetings.

3. Handicap International

(Special; 1999)

I. Introduction

(i) Handicap International intervenes in all settings on behalf of people with disabilities to enable them to access services and to promote the exercise of their rights of self-determination. Within its areas of activity, it works to reduce the risks of disability and to prevent people from becoming disabled. As an international solidarity association, it is non-governmental, non-denominational, without political affiliation and not for profit. The network of national associations work tirelessly to mobilize resources, co-manage projects and draw attention to the principles and activities of the Handicap International movement.

(ii) *Significant changes since 2003*:

– On 1 July 2006, Handicap International merged with another emergency relief NGO, Atlas Logistique, following a long-standing collaboration. Handicap International now has an Emergency Response Department to provide a multidisciplinary humanitarian response for refugees, displaced persons or disaster victims, and offers specialized care for trauma victims and people with disabilities;

– Two new sections of Handicap International have been established in Canada (2003) and in the United States of America (2006) alongside the pre-existing sections in France, Belgium, Switzerland, Luxembourg, Germany and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. As of December 2006, Handicap International was present in 60 countries.

II. Contribution of Handicap International to the work of the United Nations

i. Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its agencies and/or major conferences and other United Nations meetings

- ***Participation in the process of elaborating the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities***

  – Handicap International has been actively involved in the Ad Hoc Committee on a Comprehensive and Integral International Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights and Dignity of Persons with Disabilities, also called the Ad Hoc Committee: (New York: 29 July to 9 August 2002; 16 to 27 June 2003; 5 to 16 January 2004; 24 May to 4 June 2004; 23 August to 3 September 2004; 24 January to 4 February 2005; 1 to 12 August 2005; 1 January to 3 February 2006; 14 to 25 August 2005; and 5 December 2006);

  – Handicap International has led the working group on articles 32 and 11 of the Convention and has been actively involved in discussions on article 28: a group representing civil society was established within the framework of the eight sessions of the Ad Hoc Committee held in New York, between 2002 and 2006 (see dates given above). This group is the International Disability Caucus (IDC). Sub-groups have been established within this group to focus on each article of the Convention. Handicap International has been heavily involved in the work on articles 32, 11 and 28. These working groups have mainly worked through e-mail exchanges in the intervals between sessions of the Ad Hoc Committee, and IDC met during periods of Ad Hoc Committee sessions in order to establish a unified position for civil society on each of the aforementioned articles;

  – Handicap International has participated in or organized regional conferences to promote the Convention in cooperation with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA): (27 to 29 October 2004 in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, for the West Africa region; 15 to 17 June 2005 in Casablanca, Morocco, for the Maghreb region; and 21 to 23 March 2006 in Belgrade, Serbia, for the Eastern Europe region). Handicap International has been heavily involved through its programmes and the impact on countries has been all the greater for this.

- ***Participation in the process of implementing the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction (Ottawa Convention on Landmines)***

  – A founder member of the International Campaign to Ban Landmines (ICBL), Handicap International has contributed actively to events

organized under the Ottawa process. For example, Handicap International has participated in annual meetings of the States party to the Ottawa Convention on Landmines and in all the intersessional meetings of experts and regional meetings, both as a specialized NGO and as a member of the official ICBL delegation: (*2003*: 15 to 19 September in Bangkok, Thailand; *2004*: 28 to 29 January in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso; 9 to 13 February in Geneva, Switzerland; 3 to 4 March in Nairobi, Kenya; 8 to 12 March in Geneva; 15 to 16 April in Dushanbe, Tajikistan; 21 June in Geneva; 29 November to 3 December in Nairobi; *2005*: 13 to 17 June in Geneva; 19 to 22 September in Geneva; 28 November to 2 December in Zagreb, Croatia; *2006*: 8 to 12 May in Geneva; and 18 to 22 September in Geneva);

- From 2004 to 2006, as part of its campaign against cluster bombs, Handicap International took part in the Third Review Conference of the 1980 Convention on Conventional Weapons (CCW); it has participated in and spoken at meetings of States party to the CCW as well as expert group meetings: (Geneva: 8 to 12 March 2004; 5 to 16 July 2004; 8 to 17 November 2004; 29 November to 3 December 2004; 7 to 11 March 2005; 2 to 12 August 2005; 14 to 25 November 2005; 6 to 10 March 2006; 19 to 23 June 2006; 28 August to 8 September 2006; and 7 to 17 November 2006); and has organized events to raise awareness about cluster bombs.

ii. Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or headquarters

Handicap International is conducting 240 development, humanitarian aid and anti-mine projects in the field. As part of their activities, Handicap International field teams are regularly engaged in coordination or cooperation work with United Nations agencies, including those within the purview of the Economic and Social Council (such as the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Health Organization (WHO), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the International Labour Organization (ILO)), according to the countries and the nature of the programmes being conducted. During the course of 2005 and 2006, consultations and collaboration were initiated in specific areas with other agencies: the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) and the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS). In 2005, Handicap International initiated a significant scaling up of its methodological, organizational and operational contributions to the United Nations agencies dealing with humanitarian aid and coordinating efforts related to United Nations reform (OCHA (management cluster)); UNHCR (protection cluster); and the World Food Programme (logistics cluster). International Handicap inputs include theoretical modelling of emergency assistance to disabled and vulnerable people and involvement in organizing operational capacities in crisis situations. Handicap International participates in the formal and informal technical working groups established by these bodies.

In association with WHO, Handicap International, via the International Disability and Development Consortium (IDDC), was involved in the preparations for the International Consultation to Review Community-Based Rehabilitation, held

in Helsinki, Finland in 2003, and in the elaboration of the 2004 joint position paper on community-based rehabilitation. Furthermore, Handicap International, alongside WHO, is a member of the Global Alliance for the Elimination of Lymphatic Filariasis. Handicap International representatives have also participated in the following conferences: (the 58th Annual Department of Public Information/NGO Conference, held from 7 to 9 September 2005 in New York; a WHO workshop for NGOs, held on 23 February 2006 in Geneva; the 59th Annual Department of Public Information/NGO Conference, held from 6 to 8 September 2006 in New York; and the UNHCR annual consultation with NGOs, held from 26 to 28 September 2006 in Geneva.

iii. Initiatives undertaken by Handicap International to implement the Millennium Development Goals

Handicap International contributes to the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals through its actions on the ground aimed at integrating the disability dimension into the Millennium Development Goals:

Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger: Handicap International has set up projects for the economic inclusion of disabled people. These projects are helping to reduce extreme poverty;

Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education: Handicap International develops inclusive education projects for disabled children;

Goals 4, 5 and 6: Reduce child mortality, improve maternal health and combat diseases: Handicap International works to provide disabled people with access to health care, thereby contributing to the implementation of these Goals.

At the advocacy level: Handicap International is active in the French branch of the Global Call Against Poverty (GCAP), an advocacy body for the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. Handicap International was also present at the non-governmental organization side event of the United Nations General Assembly, held from 7 to 9 September 2005, and participated in the preparation of a report entitled "2005: plus d'excuses" ("2005: no more excuses"). The report contains recommendations from French civil society organizations for the achievement of the Goals.

4. International Association of Charities

(Special; 2003)

I. The International Association of Charities-Association Internationale Des Charités (Aic) — Vision and New Orientation

1) AIC is the first laywomen's organization in the world, founded in 1617 by Vincent de Paul for the purpose of fighting poverty and its causes and giving women an acknowledged role in the church and society. While the aims of the organization remain the same, its methods have been adapted to the needs of today, and to different regions and cultures. The AIC is the umbrella organization of 250,000 women, volunteers organized in national associations and groups in formation in 52 countries, 11 of them in industrialized and 42 in developing countries. Its members

are working in their own communities and are committed to the fight against all forms of poverty, as well as the promotion of sustainable development.

2) New associations accepted in 2005: AIC-Viet Nam, Mozambique, Cuba, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and Ghana. In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Indonesia, Belarus and Chad new groups are collaborating with AIC. They promote actions of solidarity within AIC: At the end of 2006 more than 20 partnerships between member associations existed.

3) Intervening for Gender Equality: In 2005 AIC delegates decided to focus its work on the fight against female poverty, reinforce their fight against violence against women, study the interdependency of female poverty, cultural heritage and customs and strengthen political action on all levels by fostering the application of existing laws, lobbying for legislation in order to create or change existing laws in favour of vulnerable groups (Peru, Spain, Belgium, Madagascar, United Kingdom), and by reinforcing existing activities in support of global principles.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

AIC's contribution to the work of the United Nations and its bodies and agencies is based on authentic grass-root experiences of its volunteers from 52 countries.

1) Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council

A) In New York AIC collaborates in the following Committees:

Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) Committee on Social Development.

Subcommittee on the Eradication of Poverty: AIC has participated in the World Poverty Day activities at the United Nations Headquarters in New York.

B) AIC participated in the following conferences

8-10 September 2004, New York, 57th Annual Department of Public Information (DPI)/NGO Conference: Interactive workshop on "Children and the Millennium Development Goals: Eradicating Extreme Poverty and Hunger" presented by AIC Madagascar.

7-9 September 2005, New York, 58th Annual DPI/NGO Conference: Interactive Workshop on: "Voices for Peace: Violence against Women — a Violation of Human Rights and Dignity" Violence and poverty at the example of the slums of La Lata presented by AIC Dominican Republic.

27 February-10 March 2006, New York, 50th Session of the Commission on the Status of Women: "Enhanced participation of women in development and equal part of women and men in decision-making processes at all levels". Participation and collaboration in NGO-statements.

C) Participation in the work of the Human Rights Council, Geneva:

14-16 September 2006, Geneva: Participation in the preparatory seminar for the 2nd session of the Human Rights Council and in training seminars provided by the Catholic NGO Center in Geneva.

D) Participation in Internet Conferences and contributions via Internet:

15 April 2005: Written contribution to the Report of the Secretary General "In larger freedom: towards development, security and human rights for all" presented in September 2005

6-7 September 2005 New York: Galvanizing action to combat violence against Women. Consultative workshop concerning the Secretary General's in depth study on all forms of violence against women. Participation in the workshop and written contribution to the follow-up online-discussion.

18 July 2006, Geneva: Civil Society Forum organized by United Nations Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States and the United Nations Non-Governmental Liaison Service (NGLS).

14 August to 8 September 2006 Online discussion on the Elimination of all forms of discrimination and violence against the girl child, organized by the Division for the Advancement of Women of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs. AIC contribution sent on 17 August 2006.

12 September 2006: Collaboration in the folder Migration — the Human Face and Global Policy on presented to the participants in the United Nations Summit on Migration

2) Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field

A) AIC ongoing cooperation with United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) operational status: Participation in Commissions on Eradication of poverty, Education to sustainable development in an urban environment, Human rights, Dialogue between cultures towards peace and in the working group "Education for all".

Participation in the sessions of the UNESCO General Conference, consultation with the Chief Executive Officer regarding the preparation of the UNESCO midterm strategy and contribution of information in support of the goals of UNESCO such as the toolkit "Violence against Women".

14-16 December 2005: International Conference of NGO organized by the Committee of Liaison of the UNESCO on "Elimination of Poverty: Education and Micro-Finance for Sustainable Development": Presentation of an AIC project from the Philippines.

28 December 2006 Patronage and financial support of the UNESCO by the UNESCO Program, 2006-2007 for AIC International Assembly on "Women and Poverty-Diversity of Cultures"

B) Cooperation with United Nations bodies in the field: AIC national associations collaborate with United Nations bodies on local level. To facilitate this AIC provides training, information and access to modern means of communication to its membership in developing countries.

C) Obstacles to more intense participation in international activities: Scarce funds, few representative staff (all volunteers) and difficulty to obtain visa make attendance at international meetings difficult.

III. Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals (MDG)

In 2002 AIC started an information campaign on the MDG, to sensitize its members on the importance of the MDG. Till the end of 2006 this has lead to:

- AIC national association's participation in Country level monitoring
- Participation in government programs in order to achieve the MDG (AIC Madagascar participation in governmental nutrition programs, Puerto Rico participation in governmental education programs to prevent violence against women);
- Creation and follow up of innovative projects corresponding to the MDG in all countries and regions where AIC is represented:

In detail AIC member associations reported on 16,337 projects in 52 countries:

Promoting women: 1530 projects exclusively aimed at women; e.g.: Ghana — Mampong, Obom and Anomabu: Training workshops in batik making and hairdressing

Education and training: 426 projects especially for women and girls excluded from formal education; e.g. Madagascar — Ihosy: Alphabetization and professional training for 80 adult women

Revenue-generating: 395 projects: Creation of productive initiatives, generating income and employment, and training beneficiaries to manage their own resources, e.g. Republic of the Congo, Mikondo: *Training of widows in techniques of appropriate technology to make and sell soap*

Food and nutrition: 343 projects, support and fight against conditions of extreme poverty: e.g. *Dominican Republic-Santo Domingo Casita Infantile Margarita Naseau — daytime shelter for undernourished children and hygiene and nutrition workshops for their mothers*

Health care: 815 projects, providing medicine and necessary therapies, e.g. *Viet Nam, Dalat: Education and rehabilitation centre for deaf-mute children*

The elderly: 1758 projects: immaterial need and material want, medical care, food, financial e.g. *Colombia — Mocoa: Creation of a breeding farm in order to promote the autonomy of the elderly*

Migrants: 177 projects, practical and legal problems e.g. Switzerland, Geneva: Advocacy for illegal migrants

Social integration: 598 projects, development, education and employment e.g. *Ukraine, Kharkiv*: *Social rehabilitation and training centre for children and adolescents.*

Community development: 2350 projects to improve the quality of life of marginalized communities by adapting a global approach e.g. *Dominican Republic — Santo Domingo Rehabilitation of community life for families of La Lata hit by hurricane George (1998): houses, school and community centres.*

Care and support centres: 560 projects, aimed at people in permanent or temporary difficulties e.g. *Peru — Pampa De Ocas: Soup kitchen and basic health*

care centre for families, Mozambique-Chowke and Machel: Support to orphans and children abandoned because of AIDS

Support and local community services: 7385 projects: self-help and empowerment and prevention e.g. **Madagascar, Manakara**: Legal registration for children and adult, a Roof First and AIC mutual health insurance project.

IV. Activities in support of global principles

1) AIC Collaboration with the Council of Europe (official participatory status): Presidency of the International non-governmental organization-grouping on "Extreme poverty and social cohesion". 10-13 November 2005, Messina Workshop on human rights and contribution to the final declaration in the Forum on Migration;

2) Fight against violence towards women

A) Participation in the European Council International Campaign to fight violence against women.

B) AIC award to support initiatives, projects and campaigns contributing to the fight against violence affecting women — every two years on the 25th of November.

3) Female poverty and culture: Survey on its member association's experiences concerning the correlation between culture and female poverty: 19 reports from Latina America, the United States of America, Asia, Africa and Europe from 820 projects with more than 30.000 beneficiaries.

5. International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development

(Special; 2003)

Aims and Purpose The International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development (ICTSD) was established in Geneva in September 1996 to contribute to a better understanding of development and environment concerns in the context of international trade. As an independent non-profit and non-governmental organization, ICTSD engages a broad range of actors in ongoing dialogue about trade and sustainable development. With a wide network of governmental, non-governmental and inter-governmental partners, ICTSD plays a unique systemic role as a provider of original, non-partisan reporting and facilitation services at the intersection of international trade and sustainable development.

Mission: By empowering stakeholders in trade policy through information, networking, dialogue, well-targeted research, and capacity building, to influence the international trade system such that it advances the goal of sustainable development.

ICTSD facilitates interaction between policy-makers and those outside the system to help trade policy become more supportive of sustainable development. By helping parties increase capacity and become better informed about each other, ICTSD builds bridges between groups with seemingly disparate agendas. It seeks to enable these actors to discover the many places where their interests and priorities coincide, for ultimately sustainable development is their common objective.

ICTSD has grown both in size and in scope. At the outset, ICTSD employed a small staff of four; today, ICTSD regularly employs a staff of about thirty professionals and interns with expertise in law, economics, management and sustainable development. While it has remained committed to the basic principles articulated by its founders, ICTSD has evolved into a dynamic, internationally respected provider of news and analysis of issues in trade and sustainable development.

Participation in Economic and Social Council and United Nations activities

Through its Executive Director, the Centre participates in the "United Nations Millennium Project's Task Force on Trade". As a member of Task Force 9 on Open, Rule-Based Trading Systems. ICTSD through its Chief Executive contributed to the publication "Trade for Development" which presents the framework necessary to correct this imbalance and give developing countries greater economic growth potential and a more effective capacity to defeat poverty. ICTSD also leads the Trade and Development Symposium, an informal consortium of international organizations, research institutes and Non-Governmental Organization (NGOs) active around major trade and development events, and has served as a principal convener of the Global Biodiversity Forum (GBF) on Trade.

Cooperation with United Nations Bodies

ICTSD has observer Status at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the Codex Alimentarius Commission and at the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO). It is also accredited to the Convention on Biodiversity (CBD), the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Since July 2005, ICTSD is an accredited member of the Governing Council of United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). ICTSD attends the conferences and meetings of these United Nations bodies and holds over 30 expert meetings and side events with United Nations bodies every year. Below is a sample of meetings that ICTSD covered and will continue to do so. The meetings are explained in detail below:

- Conference of the Parties (COP-8), Convention on Biological Diversity (COP 8) held from 20 to 31 March 2006 in Curitiba, Brazil.
- Meeting of the Parties (MOP-3), Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety. 13-17 March 2006 in Curitiba, Brazil.
- World Trade Organization (WTO) Ministerial Conference, held from 13 to 18 December 2005 in Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of China.
- MOP-2, Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, May-June 2005, Montreal, Canada
- 3rd IUCN World Conservation Congress (WCC3), from 17 to 25 November 2004 in Bangkok, Thailand.
- Commission on Sustainable Development, 12th Session (CSD-12), from 14 to 30 April 2004 at United Nations Headquarters in New York.
- MOP-1, Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, 27 February 2004 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

- COP-7, Convention on Biological Diversity, from 9 to 20 February 2004 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

ICTSD implemented the Capacity Building Project on Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) and Sustainable Development for Trade and Sustainable Development with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). The main goals of the project were to improve understanding of the development implications of the Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) Agreement and to strengthen the analytical and negotiating capacity of developing countries so that they are better able to participate in IPR-related negotiations in an informed fashion in furtherance of their sustainable development objectives.

In cooperation with the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), ICTSD held a dialogue in Punta Arenas, Costa Rica from 10 to 12 May 2006 on Intellectual Property, Innovation and Sustainable Development.

Expert meeting with UNEP in Geneva, Switzerland, 11 May 2006 on development and sustainability in the WTO fishery subsidies negotiations: issues and alternatives organized with UNEP.

Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (COP-8), 28 March 2006 in Curitiba, Brazil, ICTSD and the United Nations University (UNV) had a meeting on disclosure requirements in patent applications as a tool against misappropriation or obstacle to innovation.

Side-event to MOP-2 to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, Montreal, Canada, 31 May 2005 on whether there is space for domestic public policies in the Cartagena Protocol and multilateral trade rules.

Dialogue at the WTO Public Symposium in Geneva, Switzerland, 21 April 2005 on incorporating the CBD Principles in the TRIPS Agreement on the road to Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of China.

National Dialogue organized with UNCTAD in Cairo, Egypt on 29 June 2005 to address current trends in intellectual property policy and public health.

Event at UNFCCC COP-10, Buenos Aires, Argentina, 14 December 2004 on trade implications for Kyoto implementation and how to make it work

UNCTAD XI conference in Sao Paulo, 17 June 2004, ICTSD and UNAIDS organized a session addressing challenges for development in intellectual property rights regime.

Expert meeting with UNCTAD-UNDP Global Programme in Chavannes-de-Bogis, Switzerland, 6 and 7 May 2003 to Make Special and Differential Treatment More Effective And Responsive To Development Needs.

Cooperation between ICTSD and United Nations bodies includes bringing out joint publications on trade and development.

At the WTO Ministerial Conference in Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of China, ICTSD organized The Hong Kong Trade and Development Symposium (HKTDS), which took place on 13-17 December 2005 and emerged as the only serious alternative forum during the Ministerial Conference. The HKTDS was a central part of ICTSD's strategy to empower stakeholders through facilitating

the generation of innovative thinking and analysis on pressing issues in the trade and sustainable development policy domain. It brought together acclaimed academics, policy researchers, intergovernmental organizations (IGOs), Nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) with expertise and knowledge in development-related issues, consumer groups, the private sector, and parliamentarians, to speak on panels to stimulate discussions. Speakers at the TDS include Pascal Lamy, WTO Director General and Supachai Panitchpakdi, Secretary General of UNCTAD.

Evolution of ICTSD

From its early days as a small, tightly focused resource centre to its current status as a highly efficient information provider and facilitator, ICTSD has evolved to meet the needs of the international trade and sustainable development communities. ICTSD has been a presence at each of the World Trade Organization's Ministerial Conferences, where it has provided support services for its affiliates and the general public. The 5th Ministerial Conference was held in Cancún, Mexico from 10 to 14 September 2003. The main task was to take stock of progress in negotiations and other work under the Doha Development Agenda. The 6th Ministerial Conference was held in Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of China, 13-18 December 2005 to reach an agreement on the Doha trade negotiations. In general, ministerial conferences are the WTO's highest decision-making body, meeting at least once every two years and providing political direction for the organization. At this Ministerial Conferences, ICTSD produced daily briefings in four languages, providing immediate information about the progress and sustainable development implications of the negotiations.

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Note by the Secretary-General

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* Reports submitted by non-governmental organizations are issued without formal editing.

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1. All-China Women's Federation

(Special; 1995)

Part I. Introduction

Founded on April 3, 1949, the All-China Women's Federation (ACWF) is a national women's NGO in China. The aim of ACWF is to safeguard women's rights and interests and to promote equality between men and women. ACWF joined the Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations in Consultative Relationship with the United Nations (CONGO) in September 1995, and joined the NGO Committee on the Status of Women New York of CONGO in September 2007.

Part II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

i. Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and other United Nations meetings

2003: Representatives attended the 47th Session of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women, where they submitted a written statement and made a presentation at the Asia Pacific regional workshop on violence against women, New York, 3-12 March. Representatives attended the 59th Session of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, Geneva, 3-14 April. Representatives attended East Asia and South East Asia Workshop on Domestic Violence Legislation organized by UNIFEM East Asia and South East Asia, Bangkok, 1-3 December.

2004: Representatives attended the 48th Session of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women where they submitted a written statement and made a presentation at the Asia Pacific regional workshop, New York, 1-8 March. Representatives attended the 60th Session of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, Geneva, 1-8 April.

2005: Representatives attended the 49th Session of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women where they submitted a written statement, made an oral intervention on behalf of 4 women NGOs in China, and organized a side event workshop on Women Security and Globalization, New York, 28 February - 9 March. ACWF's representatives made interventions under Item 12 of women's rights during the 61st Session of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, Geneva, 3-9 April. Representatives attended the 34th Session of the United Nations Committee on Economic Social and Cultural Rights, Geneva, 24 April - 3 May.

2006: Representatives attended the 50th Session of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women, New York, 27 February - 26 March. Representatives made a statement at the Committee-NGO dialogue on behalf of China's NGOs when China's Fifth and Sixth Combined Periodic Report was reviewed during the 36th Session of the United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, New York, 6-10 August. Representatives attended the Training Workshop on the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women: Implementation and Follow-up to Concluding Comments held by United Nations Division for the Advancement of Women and United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UN-ESCAP), Bangkok, 6-9 November. Representatives attended the Third Session of the

United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UN-ESCAP) Committee on Emerging Social Issues as part of China's official delegation, Bangkok, 12-14 December.

ii. Cooperation with United Nations bodies and specialized agencies

From 2003-2006, ACWF's leaders met with and organized field visits for a number of United Nations officials during their trips to China. ACWF enjoyed good cooperation on projects for women and children's development with some United Nations specialized agencies, including Project of Girl Children's Priorities (2001-2005) aimed to decrease and eliminate discrimination against girl child and Project of Fighting Against Trafficking in Women and Children (2001-2005) in cooperation with UNICEF. Project of Advocacy on Gender Equality under China UNFPA Country Programme (2002-2005) and Project of Training on Improving Gender Mainstreaming were done in cooperation with the United Nations Theme Group on Gender. ACWF took an active part in the United Nations Theme Group on Gender and other activities organized and/or held jointly by Chinese government departments/organizations and the United Nations system office in Beijing, including: the High-Level International Conference on Millennium Development Goals hosted by the United Nations Development Program, 25-27 March 2004; the Second National Forum on Education for All hosted by UNICEF & UNESCO, 13-15 December 2004; the Workshop on Anti-Forced Labor and Cross Border Trafficking in People hosted by the International Labor Organization, 12-13 April 2005; Millennium Development Goals-Investment and Development Forum hosted by United Nations Development Program, June 2005; the Age, Gender and Diversity Mainstreaming Workshop hosted by UNHCR, 26 February - 3 March, 2006; etc.

iii. Initiatives undertaken by ACWF in support of the Millennium Development Goals (specifically in China)

MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Action: ACWF carried out anti-poverty efforts among women by providing training on new agricultural technology and new products, offering micro-credit services, organizing the surplus of women labor in the rural areas, finding employment in urban areas in an orderly manner, and providing other services such as policy counseling and legal services. From 2003 to 2006, 2 million women were helped out of poverty through such efforts.

MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education

Action: ACWF launched the Spring Bud Project to help those girls with financial difficulties to complete primary education and 9-year compulsory education. From 1989 when the project was started to the end of 2006, the project has raised more than 600 million RMB Yuan (equivalent to 80 million United States Dollars), built 410 Spring Bud schools and sponsored 1.7 million girls with their schooling.

MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women

Action: ACWF carried out training on gender mainstreaming, made great efforts in advocating the basic state policy of gender equality, and more than 1 million people took part in our training from 2003 to 2006. ACWF also carried out various projects such as "Women Starting New Careers",

"Women Poverty Alleviation" and "Women Community Services" to promote women's employment and re-employment.

MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability

Action: ACWF launched the Project of Water Cellars for Mothers in 2000. Through the project, more than 90,000 rain-collecting wells have been constructed and 1,100 small water-supply projects have been completed in the northwestern China, an area known for its lack of water, benefiting nearly 1 million local people.

Other Relevant Activities: ACWF has been taking an active part in the Beijing + 10 process to promote the full implementation of Beijing Platform for Action (BPFA) and outcome documents and international experiences sharing. ACWF's representatives were key-note speakers at the Asia Pacific Regional NGO Forum on Beijing+ 10, Bangkok, 29 June - 4 July 2004. ACWF attended the United Nations ESCAP High-Level Intergovernmental Meeting to Review Regional Implementation of BPFA and its Regional and Global Outcomes as part of China's official delegation under the invitation of the Chinese government, 7-10 September 2004. ACWF, National Working Committee on Women and Children under the State Council of China, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the United Nations System in China jointly held The Tenth Anniversary Commemoration of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 29 August - 1 September 2005. ACWF actively participated in bilateral and multilateral NGO activities and developed cooperation with many other NGOs in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council. It took part in the Fifth East Asian Women's Forum, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of China, December 2003; the 22nd Congress of CONGO, Geneva, December 2003; the Asian Civil Society Forum 2004, Bangkok, July 2004; and other activities. ACWF also organized and hosted the Sixth East Asian Women's Forum in Beijing in July 2006.

2. Defence for Children International

(Special; 1991)

Part I: Introduction

Defence for Children International (DCI) is an independent non-governmental organization (NGO) that has been promoting and protecting children's rights for over 25 years. On a regional, national and local level, DCI is active through its associated members and national sections in 48 countries across the globe. All national sections and associated members design their programs according to the specific needs and priorities of the children in their respective countries, focusing on various areas of work, including juvenile justice, child labour, child participation and children in armed conflict, among others. On the international level, through its International Secretariat, based in Geneva, Switzerland, DCI focuses on lobbying, research, networking and advocacy work, as well as providing technical assistance and capacity-building to its national sections and other partners.

International Focus on Juvenile Justice: On 4-5 July 2005, DCI held its triennial International General Assembly in Bethlehem, Palestine. There were two key outcomes of this meeting. First, a new International Executive Council composed of 8 members, was elected for a three-year mandate.

Second, DCI's General Assembly agreed that on an international level, the strategic priority of the DCI movement for the next three years would be the issue of juvenile justice, with particular attention to the situation of children in conflict with the law.

In collaboration with the staff of DCI's International Secretariat, the newly elected Executive Council developed an International Strategic Plan of Action on Juvenile Justice (2006-2008) which reflected the movement's new priority area. The overall aim of this Plan of Action is "to make the situation of children and juvenile justice in the world known internationally, promoting actions that aim to include juvenile justice as a priority item on political agendas on an international, regional and national level and which aims to strengthen national juvenile justice systems, guaranteeing the rights of children and adolescents in conflict with the law".

Throughout 2006, DCI was able to implement a significant part of its Plan of Action on Juvenile Justice. This included for example: preparing and disseminating reports on the 42nd and 43rd Sessions of the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child (15 May–2 June 2006, and 11–29 September 2006 respectively, in Geneva, Switzerland); providing input to and planning the follow-up of the Committee's General Comment No. 10 on Children's Rights in Juvenile Justice (CRC/C/GC/10); participating actively in key networks including the Interagency Panel on Juvenile Justice and the NGO Advisory Panel to the United Nations Study on Violence Against Children; and producing a bi-monthly newsletter on juvenile justice. DCI also organised a "Regional Consultation on Juvenile Justice in Africa", held from 1 to 5 November 2006 in Nairobi, Kenya. Key outcomes of the meeting included the training of African DCI sections on the preparation of alternative reports to the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child.

International Child Labour Programme: On the international level, DCI has also continued to be active in the area of child labour. For a three year period (2004-2006), the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs supported an International Child Labour Programme, involving several of DCI's National Sections, predominantly from the Latin American and African regions. The main objective of the Programme was to reduce the number of working children through education alternatives and inclusive education. The Programme was coordinated by DCI's national section in Costa Rica, with DCI's International Secretariat providing a platform for research, advocacy, monitoring, networking and information sharing at the international level.

Regional and National Programmes: During this reporting period DCI's national sections and associated members were continually active at the national and regional level, on diverse issues, including child rights education, child soldiers, child labour and juvenile justice among others.

In May 2004, DCI launched a Regional Programme on Juvenile Justice in Latin America. The programme involves 8 Latin American sections (Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Paraguay, Uruguay) and aims to strengthen the enforcement of national legislations that respect articles 37 and 40 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child; develop projects with alternative measures to the deprivation of liberty, especially probation, mediation victim-offender and community work; and train juvenile justice professionals.

Geographical distribution of DCI's national sections and associated members: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Paraguay, Mexico, Uruguay, Albania, Belgium, Czech Republic, France, Italy, Netherlands, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia,

Switzerland, Serbia, Angola, Benin, Burundi, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Gambia, Ghana, Mauritius, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo, Uganda, Israel, Lebanon, the Occupied Palestinian territories, Australia, Thailand, Japan, Pakistan, Sri Lanka.

Part II: Contribution of DCI to the work of the United Nations 2003-2006

i) Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies

During the period under review, through its International Secretariat in Geneva and its permanent representative to the United Nations in New York, DCI participated in and contributed to the work of the United Nations, particularly in matters concerning the promotion and implementation of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989).

In particular DCI spearheaded several initiatives to raise awareness of the issue of juvenile justice and its importance within the human rights framework, during the 61st and 62nd Sessions of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights (14 March–22 April 2005 and 13–27 March 2006 respectively, Geneva, Switzerland). During the 61st Session, on 6th April 2005, DCI co-organised a parallel event entitled: *How can Juvenile Justice be brought onto the international agenda?"* During the 62nd Session, DCI submitted a written statement under item 13, entitled "Children in Detention", drawing attention to the large number of children behind bars, and the inhumane and degrading conditions in which they are frequently held.

DCI has been closely involved with the work of the United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, with a view to highlighting key problems within juvenile justice systems, and supporting efforts for an international response. During the 11th Session (18–25 April 2005, Bangkok, Thailand), DCI's main recommendation to develop National Action Plans directed at reducing the number of children in detention was fully adopted at the three regional preparatory meetings prior to the Congress, and was included, in part, in the *Bangkok Declaration*. DCI submitted one official written statement "Don't forget the Children". DCI also presented the following oral statements: "Making standards work: fifty years of standard-setting in crime prevention and criminal justice" – agenda item 7; "Death penalty for juveniles" – during workshop 2 on Enhancing Criminal Justice Reform; "Youth at risk in large cities in Latin America, Asia and Africa" during workshop 3 on Strategies and Best Practices for Crime Prevention. DCI also took the initiative to submit a joint written statement on behalf of child-rights based NGOs, highlighting the ways in which children can be involved with criminal justice and crime prevention; for example as victims, witnesses, children in conflict with the law, or children of imprisoned parents. DCI co-convened a parallel event entitled: "Protecting the Rights of Children in Conflict with the Law".

During the 14th and 15th Sessions of the United Nations Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (23–27 May 2005 and 24–28 April 2006 respectively, in Vienna, Austria), DCI continued with the lobbying efforts initiated during the 11th Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. In particular, during the 14th Session, DCI read an oral statement on the issue of children in conflict with the law, recalling the fact that the Bangkok Declaration had not fully taken into consideration DCI's initial proposals.

As a result of DCI lobbying efforts, changes were made to the resolution "Providing technical assistance for prison reform in Africa and the development of viable alternatives to

imprisonment" (Resolution 2006/22), so that the "special needs of women and girls in prison" were acknowledged.

DCI's International Secretariat also follows very closely the sessions of the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child. DCI staff attended the 35th – 43rd sessions on a regular basis, taking note of the relevant discussions in order to prepare summaries for its national sections and other NGO partners (12 January-7 February 2004, 17 May-11 June 2004, 13 September-8 October 2004, 10-28 January 2005, 16 May-3 June 2005, 12-30 September 2005, 9-27 January 2006, 15 May-2 June 2006, 11-29 September 2006 respectively). Particular focus was given to DCI's priority themes on the international level i.e. child labour and juvenile justice. Through this activity DCI helped to ensure that the concerns and recommendations of the Committee were widely disseminated among the NGO community and other actors at national and international level.

As a focal point for the international movement, DCI's International Secretariat also makes efforts to keep its national sections informed of relevant UN discussions, recommendations and decisions made in Geneva, Switzerland. For example, the Secretariat attended the 37th session of the United Nations Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (6-24 November 2006, Geneva, Switzerland). It paid particular attention to the discussions on Albania and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, where DCI has national sections. A report of the proceedings was prepared and developed into an article for the bi-monthly child labour newsletter, and shared with these national sections.

ii) Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies

1) United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child - In 2006, the Committee on the Rights of the Child began drafting a General Comment No. 10 on Children's Rights in Juvenile Justice (CRC/C/GC/10). During the drafting process, DCI played a lead role in coordinating the input of other NGOs and relevant experts to the General Comment, in addition to contributing its own feedback and expertise.

2) Interagency Panel on Juvenile Justice - Established by Economic and Social Council Resolution 1997/30, the Interagency Panel on Juvenile Justice aims to coordinate technical advice and assistance provided by international organizations to United Nations Member States. The Panel consists of several United Nations agencies and NGOs including: UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund), UNODC (United Nations Office for Drugs and Crime), Terre des Hommes, and Save the Children. DCI communicated regularly with Panel members in 2005-2006. At the Panel's 2005 annual meeting (22-23 March 2005, Vienna, Austria), it was agreed that in order to have a permanent coordination and follow up of the Panel's activities it would be necessary to have a secretariat. DCI's International Secretariat was requested to coordinate the Panel's secretariat and supervise the Panel's Coordinator. In December 2006, DCI began to organise the establishment of the Secretariat and recruitment of a Coordinator.

3) NGO Advisory Panel to the United Nations Study on Violence against Children - Through the Panel, and as part of the activities of DCI's International Child Labour Programme, DCI contributed to the Study's chapter on "Child Labour and Work Conditions". Notably, DCI called attention to the violence that is inherent to certain activities in which children participate, such as child domestic labour. In November 2006, the DCI Child Labour Desk published a special edition of its international

newsletter dedicated to the Study, thus contributing to the promotion and dissemination of its key recommendations worldwide.

iii) Initiatives undertaken by DCI in support of internationally agreed development goals

MDG Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Educations; Target: Ensure that children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling. DCI Actions: i) Publication, distribution and training on a handbook on "Inclusive Schools and Child and Adolescent Child Labour" – 250 copies; ii) Inclusive Education Project in Cameroon, Ecuador, Paraguay, and Togo, in a total of 12 schools; iii) Global Campaign on Inclusive Education, and its direct relation to the reduction of Child Labour – "No Kids Without Education"; iv) Publication and dissemination of a guide on "How We Can All Make a Difference" (dedicated to the role of States, schools and teachers, parents and community, and children and youth)

iv) Activities in Support of Global Principles: (i) Global Action Week, 24 – 30 April 2006 DCI's national sections in Togo, Cameroon, Paraguay and Ecuador organised several local events in support of Global Action Week – "Every Child Needs a Teacher"; (ii) DCI commemorated the 4th World Day against Child Labour, 12th June 2005 which focused on children working in small scale in mining and quarrying labour, worldwide.

3. International Movement ATD Fourth World

(General; 1991)

Part I: Introduction

i. Aims and purposes: The International Movement ATD Fourth World's priority in its dialogue with the United Nations is to identify conditions that allow people living in extreme poverty to be recognized as partners in human development. Founded by Joseph Wresinski in 1957, ATD Fourth World works in 29 countries across 5 continents and develops projects and collective action to tackle social exclusion. Correspondents in over 100 countries contribute to the network of the "Permanent Forum on Extreme Poverty in the World" supported by ATD Fourth World. From 2003-2006, ATD Fourth World has pursued its action in Africa and the Indian Ocean region (Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Senegal, United Republic of Tanzania); in Asia and the Pacific (Philippines, Thailand, Australia); in the Americas (Bolivia, Peru, Guatemala, Honduras, Haiti, Canada, United States of America) and in Europe (Belgium, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland). ATD Fourth World has established contacts in the Mediterranean region (Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Lebanon, Morocco, Palestine, Tunisia and Turkey).

ii. Significant changes: ATD Fourth World's by-laws have been modified by its General Assembly.

PART II. Contribution of ATD Fourth World to the work of the United Nations

i) Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations meetings.

Secretary-General: On 17 October 2005, a delegation of people with direct experience of poverty met with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Kofi Annan, with the goal of establishing a direct dialogue between the Secretary-General and people in poverty on the issue of MDG 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty. *General Assembly:* An ATD Fourth World representative spoke on access to education in Madagascar at the UNGA Civil Society hearings in New York (23-24 June 2005). ATD Fourth World delegations met with United Nations General Assembly President (17 October 2005 and 2006) in New York. *Economic and Social Council:* Each year, ATD Fourth World contributed to the high-level Session of Economic and Social Council in either Geneva or New York. *Commission on Human Rights:* ATD Fourth World participated each year, making statements regarding agenda item 10 (economic, social and cultural rights) and organized side-events on the theme of extreme poverty and human rights. *Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights (SCHR):* Each year, ATD Fourth World made an oral statement on the relationship between extreme poverty and human rights under agenda item 4. The organization attended seminars with SCHR experts on the theme of extreme poverty, "Women and Justice" in Pune, India (26-30 January 2004) and in Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paolo, Brazil (27 February - 4 March 2005). In Bangkok (26 March 2005) and in Pierrelaye, France (24-26 September 2005 and 17-18 June 2006), ATD Fourth World organized dialogues between SCHR experts and very poor people to advance the drafting of the Draft Guiding Principles on Extreme Poverty and Human Rights adopted on 24 August 2006 by the SCHR. In Geneva, representatives of ATD Fourth World from Mauritius and France spoke at the Social Forum, an initiative of the SCHR, in 2004, 2005 and 2006. *Commission for Social Development*: In New York, ATD Fourth World contributed written and oral interventions each year, (2003-2006) organized side events, and was active in the organizing committee for the Commission for Social Development Civil Society Forum. *Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP):* ATD Fourth World participated in the yearly Commission session in 2003 (Bangkok), 2004 (Shanghai), 2005 (Bangkok), and the Committee on Poverty Reduction in 2005 and 2006. *Participation in international summits and other international events:* ATD Fourth World participated at a Symposium, "Volunteering and Development of Capacity in the Information Society" in Dakar (23-25 October 2003) and attended the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) preparatory meetings (Geneva – Paris). The organization contributed an essay "The Information Society for All" to the WSIS, in Geneva (10-12 December 2003), and organized a side event chaired by the DESA USG, Nitin Desai.

ii) Cooperation with United Nations bodies and specialized agencies in the field and at Headquarters

Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights: In Geneva, ATD Fourth World Director General Eugen Brand, met with the interim High Commissioner for Human Rights, Bertrand Ramcharan, (4 July 2003) and the Deputy High Commissioner (January 2005). ATD Fourth World organized an interactive discussion, "Eliminating extreme poverty: the challenge aimed at partnering with the poorest," presided over by the High Commissioner on 17 October 2003. *Department of Economic and*

Social Affairs (DESA): ATD Fourth World members met with United Nations Under Secretary General José Antonio Ocampo, on 14 October 2004 and on 16 October 2006. DESA supported a study written by ATD Fourth World entitled "How Poverty Separates Parents and Children: A Challenge to Human Rights" with contributions from Burkina-Faso, Guatemala, Haiti, Philippines, United Kingdom and United States. Partially funded by the United Nations Trust Fund on Family Activities, the study was presented in a round table discussion in collaboration with DESA on 1 February 2004. In response to the United Nations General Assembly resolution 60/209, paragraph 55, ATD Fourth World participated in the steering committee to review and reinforce the impact of the International Day for the Eradication of Poverty in New York. Co-chaired by DESA and ATD Fourth World, it included the Conference of NGOs in Consultative Relationship with the United Nations (CONGO) and the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. They launched a civil society consultation on the subject (See Civil Society Review: "Making the Most of October 17" March-May 2006). ATD Fourth World organized a seminar in Montreal on 22-26 May 2006: "Ending Extreme Poverty, A Road to Peace" in which 65 persons from 11 countries participated, including people living in poverty. Two representatives of DESA attended. The report of the Secretary-General: "Observance of the International Day for the Eradication of Poverty" (A/61/308) draws on these initiatives. Finally, ATD Fourth World organized two special events during the Poverty Forum organized by DESA in New York (15-16 November 2006). *United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)*: ATD Fourth World participated at the World Forum Alliance for cities against poverty in Rome (31 March – 2 April 2004). The Deputy Director General of ATD Fourth World spoke at an International Conference on Volunteerism and MDGs, organized by the UNDP in Islamabad (5-7 December 2004). A grassroots activist from ATD Fourth World in Guatemala spoke at the Stand Up event organized by the Millennium Campaign in New York (15 October 2006). *United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)*: In 2003 and 2005, ATD Fourth World participated in the UNESCO General Conference in Paris and attended meetings of the Executive Board as an observer. ATD Fourth World representatives chair two Joint Programmatic Commissions UNESCO-NGO, ("Elimination of Poverty and in Particular of Extreme Poverty" and "Human Rights") and participated in a Joint Programmatic Commission on inter-cultural dialogue and communication. In Bergen, Norway (5-6 June 2003) ATD Fourth World representatives participated in and contributed to the UNESCO consultation, "Abolishing Poverty through the International Human Rights Framework". The organization spoke in a plenary round-table discussion on human rights and extreme poverty at the First (2004) and the Second (2006) World Forum on Human Rights, organized primarily by UNESCO and the City of Nantes (France). In Bangkok, the organization has been involved with the theme of "Education for All" through a working group, leading to the regional launch of the United Nations Literacy decade (6-12 September 2003). UNESCO granted a substantial financial contribution to the seminar organized by ATD Fourth World in Aix-en-Provence, France (26-29 September 2005) around the theme: "The Contribution of Very Poor Individuals and Families to Cross-Cultural Dialogue in the Information Society" which gathered together representatives from NGOs, public institutions and academics from ten countries in the Mediterranean Basin. *World Bank (WB):* ATD Fourth World participated in a seminar with the WB, following up on the 2004 Human Development Report in London (30 March 2004) and organized a side event at the Annual Bank Conference on Development Economics in Amsterdam, Netherlands (23-24 May 2005). The organization arranged an international seminar, "Attacking Extreme Poverty," with the World Bank in Washington (19 October 2005). In April 2006, the WB

Working Paper N°77 "Participatory Approaches to Attacking Extreme Poverty: Case Studies Led by the International Movement ATD Fourth World" was published, featuring case studies from Madagascar, United Republic of Tanzania, Latin America, United States and Belgium. *International Labour Organization (ILO):* A representative participated in a seminar on "Secure Employment for Street Venders" organized by the ILO and the University of Thammasat in Bangkok on 8 May 2006. In Geneva (4 October 2006) representatives of ATD Fourth World met with the ILO Director General Juan Somavia. *Food Agriculture Organization (FAO):* In New York, the Tapori children's movement took part in the FAO's "Growing Connection" program in 2004. *Department of Public Information (DPI):* Each year, ATD Fourth World has participated in the DPI/NGO Annual Conference and on 8 September 2006, co-organized a workshop: "Participatory Approach for the Eradication of the Extreme Poverty". *International Day for the Eradication of Poverty, 17 October:* ATD Fourth World gave wide publicity to the General Assembly resolution 47/196 of 22 December 1992 proclaiming observance of the day. *International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-violence for the Children of the World (2001-2010):* ATD Fourth World wrote a contribution for the midterm of the Decade: "Contribution au Rapport mondial pour une Culture de la Paix". *Collaboration with civil society and non-governmental organizations:* In Bangkok (21-24 November 2004), the organization participated in an Asian Civil Society Forum organized by CONGO. *NGO Committee for Social Development:* A representative of ATD Fourth World has served as vice-chair of the NGO Committee for Social Development from 2006 to present with representation on the executive of this committee since before 2003. A representative has been a member of the leadership of the sub-committee for the eradication of poverty from 2005 to present. In August 2003, an ATD Fourth World project was featured in the document "Best Practices in Poverty Eradication: Case studies from the Field" published by the sub-committee. *Children:* UNICEF continued its financial support for ATD Fourth World's action in support of children in Burkina Faso. ATD Fourth World is an active member of the NGO Committee on UNICEF. *Family:* To raise awareness about the importance of the family in tackling extreme poverty, ATD Fourth World made written and oral contributions in the World Family Summit (WFS) in Sanya, China (6-9 December 2004), in WFS+1 in Aracaju, Brazil (3-8 December 2005) and in WFS+2 in Amman (5-7 December. 2006) organized by the World Family Organization.

4. Japan Civil Liberties Union

(Special; 2003)

Part I. Introduction

The Japan Civil Liberties Union (JCLU) is an independent non-profit organization which aims to protect and promote human rights for all persons regardless of beliefs, religion or political opinion. JCLU's work is conducted in accordance with internationally recognized human rights principles, namely the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The JCLU was founded in 1947, the year the new Constitution of Japan was promulgated. The American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) played an important role in founding the JCLU. The JCLU is affiliated with the International Commission of Jurists (ICJ) and the International League for Human Rights (ILHR).

Membership is open to anyone who agrees with the JCLU's purposes and is willing to work for the improvement of human rights situations. The JCLU currently has about 600 members, about 70% of whom are lawyers engaged in private practice, and others include citizens of various professions such as scholars, journalists, and students. The JCLU is financed by membership dues and unconditional donations from its members and outside supporters. The Board of Directors is comprised of 45 members. Currently, the JCLU is comprised of 15 committees, and has a chapter in Osaka.

JCLU has benefited greatly from the special consultative status because it has been able to strengthen its activities to protect and promote human rights in the global context. In the past four years, the JCLU's structure on decision-making and finance was virtually unchanged. Although the membership is open to everyone beyond borders, the board of directors is composed of Japanese citizens. Despite the management on slender budget, JCLU has established cooperation with other international NGOs. The executive board members evaluate the financial stability of JCLU, and conclude that JCLU has a solid financial basis and that the JCLU's activities have contributed to enhancing the human rights following the United Nations Charter and the guidelines of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations (ECOSOC).

Part II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

JCLU had the honor of being given the special consultative status with the ECOSOC in 2003. This is the first quadrennial report of the Centre to the United Nations. JCLU frequently issues advice, memoranda, and opinions on specific human rights cases relating to activities of the national and local government, the Diet, and the courts of Japan. In addition, it has acted as a leader in movements for new domestic legislation and ratification of the international human rights treaties by the Japanese Government. Member attorneys are active in a broad range of human rights litigations involving the freedom of religion, freedom of information, post-war compensation, environmental pollution, refugees, and serious criminal cases. JCLU organized the committee for freedom of expression, foreigners' human rights, corporate activity and human rights, human rights for mentally disabled people, information disclosure and protection of individual information, and healthcare and human rights. Also JCLU organizes seminars, meetings and symposiums, conducts research, and publishes reports, books and newsletters. By utilizing those committees, JCLU monitored the implementation of international treaties, provided relief for the human rights violation cases, and strongly submitted proposals for legislation policies.

JCLU has been active in international convention. JCLU attended the United Nations Non-Governmental Organization Committee and was involved in drawing counter reports to the compliance assessment of United Nations reports and government reports related to Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD), Convention on the Rights of the Child, Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, and International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR). By doing so, JCLU submitted amendments for human rights to government agencies and organized public meetings with the concerned organizations. Also, JCLU had talks with the special reporters who came to Japan and observed the meetings of United Nations Human Rights Council and other agencies to share the information in Japan. This contributed to the emergence of the specific problem solving plans. The detailed activities by JCLU are as follows.

JCLU took the leadership in the domestic consensus building for Japan's government report assessment at CEDAW in 2003. JCLU submitted the reports on 27 January, 2 May and 20 November in 2003, and sent the representative to the conference from 30 June to 18 July 2003 in New York. JCLU succeeded to receive the favorable recommendation and recorded the government negotiations for follow-up activities. JCLU was engaged in the activities to achieve the judicial remedy for wartime slave labors victims and addressed its policy at the Sub-Commission on Promotion and Protection of Human Rights on 6 August 2004 in Geneva. At the World Summit on Information Society (WSIS) from 15 to 18 May 2005 in Tokyo, JCLU attended the prep conference and has been organizing the projects to eliminate information gap in Japan.

In 2006, a member of JCLU attended the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT) from 5 to 8 May in Geneva. Before that, JCLU submitted the report on 28 February to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (MoFA); and after CAT, JCLU received the favorable recommendation as a result of lobbying. JCLU worked on the counter report to the report of Japanese government under ICCPR, released in 2006. JCLU was the manager in the Japanese NGOs network for this project and facilitated the members sharing and gathering information, for example, arranged study meetings and sent mail magazines.

JCLU worked closely with MoFA for the assessment on the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. In the relation to the collaboration with MoFA, JCLU addressed the draft model law on anti-discriminatory in 2006. JCLU had discussions on the report on social and cultural rights by the Japanese government with the government and published the basic materials on the subject in 2006, translated in Japanese, to promote its campaigns.

After the United Nations Global Compact in 2000, JCLU called for active involvement of domestic corporations in corporate social responsibilities (CSR) and provided the Guideline for CSR by JCLU on 18 November 2006. JCLU analyzed the CSR of all 11 Japanese multi-national automakers by scrutinizing their annual CSR reports and released the result to the public. Additionally, in 2006 JCLU claimed the post-war compensation for kidnapping to the Japanese government and the companies involved in.

Part III. Initiatives undertaken by the organization in support of internationally agreed development goals.

JCLU Supported the Formal Visit of the Commission on Human Rights（CHR）'s Special Rapporteur on Contemporary Forms of Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance to Japan that was held from 3 to 11 July 2005 in Tokyo and other places in Japan, in cooperation with the International Movement Against All Forms of Discrimination and Racism (IMADR), (See E/CN.4/2006/16/Add.2, January 24 2006.) Also JCLU Supported the Informal Visit of the CHR's Special Rapporteur on Contemporary Forms of Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance to Japan that was held from 13 to 18 May 2006 in Tokyo and other places in Japan, in cooperation with IMADR. (See A/61/335.)

Our NGO groups organized "the First Public Forum on the United Nations Reform" on 30 August 2005 in Tokyo, Japan. The Public Forum was organized by the Japan NGO Network on United Nations Reform and the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Japan NGO Network consists of three NGOs, including JCLU. "The Second Public Forum on the United Nations Reform" was held on

2 February 2006 in Tokyo, Japan, with MoFA in cooperation with United Nations Information Center. Also we organized "the Third Public Forum on the United Nations Reform" on 25 July 2006 in Tokyo, Japan. JCLU Submitted a Joint Proposal by NGOs on United Nations Reform to United Nations Non-Governmental Liaison Service in response to an invitation of Chairperson of the United Nations General Assembly on 28 June 2005, as a member of Japan NGO Network on United Nations Reform.

The International Human Rights Network Organized the Consultation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights which was held on 8 November 2004 in Tokyo, Japan. JCLU is one of the leading organizations in the network.

5. United Nations Association of San Diego

(Special: 1999)

PART I. Introduction

The aims and purposes of the UNA-SD are to educate the citizens and residents of our community about the United Nations and to strengthen the role of the United States of America in the United Nations. Through our educational efforts, we mobilize our fellow citizens to have a greater understanding of the United Nations and to support a strong United Nations system. Another aim of our organization is to educate our elected officials, especially those who serve in Washington, D.C., about the importance of the role of the United Nations and our role in the United Nations. We encourage our elected officials to support full payment of our dues to the United Nations.

PART II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

i) Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations meetings.

1) United Nations Commission on the Status of Women, UNA-SD representatives attended and lobbied government delegates on the thematic issues for each of the annual sessions: 3 – 14 March 2003, 1 – 12 March 2004, 28 February – 11 March 2005, and 27 February – 10 March 2006; New York City, New York, United States.

2) United Nations Department of Public Information, 58th Annual DPI/NGO Conference, 7 – 9 September 2005, New York City, New York. UNA-SD representatives participated in "Our Challenge: Voices for Peace, Partnerships and Renewal."

3) United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). UNA-SD participated in the International Children's Conference on the Environment each year: 2003, 2004, 2005, and 2006.

4) United Nations Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization. During the Decade for the Culture of Peace (2001 – 2010), the UNA-SD promotes the Shoes of Hope Project and the Art Miles Mural Project that has created more than twelve miles of canvas murals painted by 75,000 participants from more than 100 countries and exhibited at more than 50 events on all continents: 2003, 2004, 2005, and 2006.

ii) Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters.

1) "Trick-or-Treat for UNICEF" project and the sale of UNICEF cards and gifts raised thousands of dollars for UNICEF each year: 2003, 2004, 2005 and 2006. Raised thousands of dollars for UNICEF tsunami relief (2005). Raised funds for UNICEF through the Empty Bowls Project (2005 and 2006).

2) Adopt-a-Minefield program was launched in 1999, which raised almost $10,000 to clear a field of landmines in Pakistan and Afghanistan; programs to raise funds for mine clearance through the "Night of a Thousand Dinners" have continued (2003, 2004, 2005, and 2006).

iii) Initiatives undertaken by the organization in support of internationally agreed development goals, in particular, the Millennium Development Goals, which now form the basis for the global agenda for the 21st century.

1) Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

- **Goal 2. Achieve universal primary education**

Target 3. Ensure that children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling.

ACTIONS:

- Taught daily classes about the United Nations to 5,000 San Diego fifth-grade students for 39 weeks per year in UNA-SD's United Nations Building: 2003, 2004, 2005, and 2006. Conducted workshops on the United Nations for Girls Scouts (2004, 2005, and 2006).
- Raised thousands of dollars for books (e.g., English dictionaries) and materials for Afghan schools in 2003, 2004, 2005, and 2006, and provided funds to train Afghan teachers (2003).
- Raised funds for Mexican students in the Colegio de Esperanza (2005 and 2006).
- Copies of Nane Annan's book, *The United Nations: Come Along with Me!* were shipped to a school in the United Republic of Tanzania.

Goal 5. Improve maternal health.

Target 6. Reduce by three quarters the maternal mortality ratio.

ACTIONS:

- Raised funds for medicines and medical care for Afghan women and girls in 2003, 2004, 2005, and 2006.

2) Activities in Support of Global Principles

The following activities were sponsored by the UNA-SD in San Diego, California. Model United Nations programs for middle schools, high schools, and universities were conducted throughout the years of 2003, 2004, 2005, and 2006. UNA-SD's Model United Nations Committee provided educational materials and training to student advisors in local schools (2004, 2005, and 2006). The annual Annette I. Baughman $10,000 scholarship fund for Model United Nations students was

launched in 2003, with recipients announced each June (2003, 2004, 2005, and 2006). At the annual WorldLink conference attended by 700 San Diego/Tijuana high school students, UNA-SD representatives were speakers on such United Nations-related topics as *Human Rights Violations of the Girl Child* in 2003, 2004, 2005, and 2006. Annual meeting programs in January of each year included films (*Mighty Times* (2003)) and presentations: *An Iraqi Immigrant's View of the War in Iraq* (2004), *United Nations: Sixty Years of Success* (2005), and *The Only Hope for World Peace is the United Nations* (2006). The UNA-SD's Women's Equity Council presented programs with panelists each year to commemorate International Women's Day (8 March) (*The Economic Impact of War on Women's Pocketbooks* (2003), *Peace by Peace: Women on the Frontlines* (2004), *Women Together Change the World* (2005), and *Global Dispatches: Women Moving Upward* (2006). UNA-SD initiated an all-day workshop on "How to Get a Job in the United Nations System" in 2003, which has continued each year as International Career Day since (2004, 2005, and 2006), and conducted a *Women's Art Mural Mile!* for International Women's Day (2003). UNA-SD commemorated United Nations Charter Day (26 June) with a luncheon and program, *The Future of Sovereignty and the State System: Challenging the U.N. Charter* (2003), *Making a World of Difference: Women's Voices from Iraq, Afghanistan, and Nepal* (2004); *Viva Mexico—Viva Angeles de la Frontera* (2005), and *Honoring India* (2006). UNA-SD cosponsored, *The People Speak!* (2004) with the Better World Fund, and the UNA-SD's Women's Equity Council cosponsored a theatrical reading of *Guantanamo: "Honor Bound to Defend Freedom"* (2004). Celebrations of United Nations Day (24 October) centered on such themes as *Global Communities: Building a Bridge to Literacy* (2003), *Year of the Woman: Millennium Development Goals and Gender Equity* (2004), *Child Health and Survival: The Millennium Development Goals and the Most Vulnerable* (2005), and *Maternal Health* (2006). Also commemorated were programs for Women's Equality Day (26 August 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006), including cosponsorship of the international conference, *Impact of Sex Tourism and Exploitation on Children in the San Diego-Tijuana Region*, (26 – 27 August 2003), and the 16-Day Campaign to End Violence Against Women, 25 November (International Day to End Violence Against Women) – 10 December (Human Rights Day) in 2003, 2004, 2005, and 2006. Numerous cosponsored events included: *La Posada sin Fronteras* at the Border Field State Park between Tijuana and San Diego (2004 and 2006) and *Water for Life* (2006). UNA-SD trained reporters and moderators for the Culture of Peace News Network (2005 and 2006).